The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

The National Banks Called on for Special Reports.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Indians Demanding Cash for Their Lands.

TREASURER SPINNER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1873.

Bureau of Department Stamps.

An Internal Revenue Storekeeper in the Fourth District of Kentucky, having written to Omaha to inquire as to his success in the lottery scheme, and used an official stamp to transmit his letter, as well as endorsing one for a reply, has been dismissed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Treasurer Spinner's Annual Report.

Treasurer Spinner, in his thirteenth annual report, says the falling off in receipts for the past year from customs amounts to $23,280,764, and from internal revenue $16,912,864, while the expenses are largely in excess of those of previous years. The falling off of receipts and increased expenditures have put a check upon the rate per annum at which the public debt was paid off in preceding years. These facts combined make an interesting subject for reflection, the subject of which will make a good guide, if not a warning, to Congress and the administrative officers as to the course that should be pursued in the future. Either taxation must be increased—an expedient that can hardly be though of—or the appropriation must be kept largely below the receipts. Otherwise the rapid reduction of the public debt will be arrested, if not abandoned.

Treasurer Spinner says few, if any, believe that the volume of the circulating medium as fixed by law stands at an amount that is exactly right. It must be obvious to all who have an interest in and who have watched the course of business and the financial returns of the country, that there are times when the real wants of the country demand and there should be an increase of the currency, and that there are other times when the safety of all legitimate business requires that it should be largely decreased. What is really needed is a currency so flexible as to at times accommodate itself to the business wants of the whole country.

After arguing the question, the Treasurer says that for existing notorious evils a remedy should be found, and therefore, which remedy, he thinks, in the issue of legal tenders convertible into bonds at a low rate of interest, 3 65-100 being the rate most likely to satisfy all conditions to be met. He thinks it more than probable that this scheme would not require an increase in the bulk of the legal tenders above the present legally authorized four hundred millions, and that the minimum amount of three hundred and fifty-six millions will ordinarily be sufficient for the easy transaction of the legitimate business of the country.

The project of postoffice savings banks, about which the Treasurer says he has been consulted by the Postmaster General, is highly commended to the favorable consideration as one that would not only be of great benefit to individual depositors, but to the whole country as well.

Call on the National Banks for Special Reports.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day issued a circular to all national banks, requesting them to forward special reports of their condition at the close of business on Monday, October 13th, and Saturday, November 1st, 1873. These reports will be especially useful in ascertaining how much currency the national banks in different cities and in different States had on hand during the height of the panic, and subsequently at the close of business on the 1st of November, after the pooling of greenbacks had ceased in New York City.

The circular says the publication of these reports in a newspaper will not be requested, and the statistics will be used only for the purpose of preparing tables of the aggregate condition of the banks in the several cities and States, and a table of the aggregate condition of all the banks of the Union, as may be thought most desirable.

Indians Demanding Cash for their Lands.

The Otoe chiefs had another talk with Commissioner Smith to-day relative to the sale of eighty thousand acres of their reservation in Nebraska. They demanded pay in cash, but on the Commissioner telling them the Government would not pay them that way, but expend the purchase money in improving the remainder of their land reservation, and their annual appropriation would be expended for their benefit, the chiefs expressed dissatisfaction, saying that under those circumstances they would not sell.

The Commissioner informed them that they had already agreed to the sale, and would not be allowed to recede from their contract, whereupon their request that they be allowed to think over the matter was granted.

Motion for a New Trial in the Case of Tainter.

In the United States Circuit Court, full bench, ex-Mayor Hall to-day moved for a new trial in the case of Frank L. Tainter, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic National Bank of this city. The point on which the application for a new trial is based is the question of intent to defraud the bank. Mr. Hall argued that it was necessary for the prosecution to prove guilty intent, which was not done. The decision was reserved.

Southern Claims.

The Southern Claims Commission will, in the middle of December, report to Congress on twenty-five hundred claims, being three or four hundred more than last year. The amount involved is upward of $1,000,000, the former award being about $900,000. At least one-third of the claims have been disallowed.

New National Bank Notes.

The plates of the new ten-dollar national bank notes will go to press to-morrow, and the new note will be ready for issue in a week or ten days.

Appointment.

Matthew N. Fulton has been appointed gauger for the Ninth district of Ohio.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $380,755,279.

PHILADELPHIA.

Paper of the California and Texas Construction Company Gone to Protest—The Present Condition of the Company.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—A late edition of the *Evening Telegraph* says the California and Texas Construction Company engaged in building by contract the Texas Pacific Railroad, was unable to meet all the paper maturing to-day. The present financial condition of the country has rendered it impossible for the company to realize ready cash on its assets, although they are very largely in excess of their liabilities. Over $300,000 of its paper, most of it endorsed by prominent stockholders, went to protest. The liabilities of the Construction Company are reported at $4,500,000 in notes variously endorsed, all maturing within ninety days; $1,600,000 of loans on collaterals and individual security, $600,000 of unsecured obligations in the shape of drafts, and $250,000 of floating debt, amounting in all to nearly $7,000,000. This amount, with over a million of cash paid in on the stock of the Construction Company, has been expended in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and there are 300 miles of the road completed, equipped and in operation, and about 150 miles additional graded, bridged and ready for the iron. The resources of the Construction Company consists of $35,000 per mile of completed road of the first mortgage bonds of the railroad company, secured by a lien on the railroad, its equipment, franchises, and one thousand acres of land per mile granted by the State of Texas, over two millions of unpaid construction stock, most of which will be promptly paid, and the private property of individual endorsers, which is very large. It is believed that the creditors will accept of whom hold large amounts, will speedily arrange for an extension of the liabilities of the company, so as to give time to realize money without the ruinous sacrifices required by the present stringency of the times.

Suit Against the Board of Brokers.

Harold Grambo has just instituted a suit in equity against the Philadelphia Board of Brokers to compel his reinstatement as a member thereof, and asking for damages for being kept out of the daily session of that body.

OBITUARY.

Louis Gaylord Clark.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Louis Gaylord Clark died at his residence at Piermont, on the Hudson, last night, after a sickness of only a few hours, resulting from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Clark was editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine* from 1832 till it had ceased to exist, and subsequently was engaged in the New York Custom House, frequently contributing, how ever, to literary periodicals. Mr. Clark's home at Piermont was the gift of his associates on the *Knickerbocker*.

—Gen. Blair, State Superintendent of Insurance in Missouri, has decided that the suit instituted by his predecessor in office, William Bolby, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, to wind up the affairs of that concern, shall be prosecuted vigorously. It is asserted that a prominent stockholder in this company, and one who has figured extensively in its affairs, has gone to New York to effect, if possible, a reinsurance of its policies in an Eastern company.

—Joseph A. Patterson, traveling agent for the jewelry house of Savage & Sigler, of Columbus, O., was arrested and lodged in jail charged with the embezzlement of watches and jewelry from his employers to the amount of $900. Patterson has been connected with several houses, and has heretofore been above suspicion.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1873.

A Woman Killed by a Bear.

One Botocini, an Italian, and his wife, who travel over the country with a performing bear, arrived at East Newark yesterday on their way to New York, where they hoped to lodge the bear during the winter. The husband came to this city to make arrangements, leaving the animal muzzled and tied to a post on the roadside, away from any habitation, and under watch of his wife. When he returned he found the bear growling fiercely, and holding his wife tightly in its arms. She was already dead and horribly bruised, trampled and torn. The bear was subsequently killed.

The Capital of the Central Bank Impaired.

An investigation of the affairs of the Central Bank by a Committee of the Clearing House Association, shows that the capital—three millions—is impaired to the extent of seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The deposits are amply secured.

Vitriol Throwing.

A German named Wm. Tiber was this afternoon severely injured by having a bottle of vitriol thrown in his face while standing at a polling place in the Fourth ward.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—River nineteen feet six inches; falling. The Raven and Mary Savage passed with a miscellaneous tow from Pittsburgh to St. Louis. Cloudy; moderating.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 4.—River falling slowly, with 9 feet in canal and 7 feet in pass down Indian chute. Weather mild and cloudy, with prospect of rain. Business very light. The Little Condor, with produce boats, descended the falls. The Rover, for St. Louis from Pittsburgh with merchandise, passed through the canal this evening. The Charlie Brown, with six barges of iron ore, passed up for Pittsburgh. The Alice Brown, Fred Wilson and Baltic, with coal tows, left for New Orleans. Arrivals—Pat. Rogers, Cincinnati; Dove, Madison. Departures—Pat. Rogers, Cincinnati; Grey Eagle, Henderson; Dove, Madison, Peytona and barges, New Orleans; Ada Heilman, Nashville.

MEMPHIS, November 4.—River rising rapidly; one foot and five inches in the past twenty four hours. Arrivals—Mollie Moore, Emma Elliott, Tom Jasper and Joe Kinney, St. Louis; Mary Houston and Belle of Texas, Louisville; Ouachita Belle, New Orleans; Frank Forrest, Evansville; A. J. White, Napoleon. Departures—Belle of Texas, Mollie Moore, Tom Jasper, Mary Houston and local packets. Departures to-morrow—John A. Scudder at 4 P. M.

EVANSVILLE, November 4.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 32 to 50. River risen 3 inches. Up—Hiram Campbell, midnight; Idlewild, 4 A. M.; Roberts, 9; Storm No. 3, 9; Fayette, 2 P. M.; Greyhound, 2; Silverthorn, 5. Down—H. S. Turner, 4 A. M.; Ella Hughes, 4 P. M.; Tarascon, 4; Florence Lee, 5; Quickstep, 6. Business active.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Northwestern, Keokuk; Laura L. Davis, Louisville. Departed—General Anderson, Tennessee river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Maggie, Illinois river; John F. Tolle, New Orleans. River about stationary. Clear and warm.

CAIRO, November 4.—Arrived—W. G. Curtis, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Liberty, Pittsburgh, 3; Fanny Tatum, St. Louis, 4; City of Chester, St. Louis, 5. Departed—Ella, White river, 2 P. M.; Curtis, New Orleans, 7; Tatum, New Orleans, 6 River risen ten inches. Cloudy and mild.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—Arrived—Chas. Bodmann and Belfast, St. Louis. Departed—Glencoe, St. Louis. Raining all day.

VICKSBURG, November 4.—Down—Natchez and Pargoud. Up—Legal Tender. Arrived—Capital City. Raining. River rising.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 4.—River falling; four feet two inches on shoals. Departed—Burksville. Weather cloudy; raining.

LETTER FROM OHIO.

Notes About a Rural Town—The Thriving Town of Lisbon—Evidences of Progress—Matters of Interest—The Surrounding Country.

(*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*)

NEW LISBON, November 1, 1873.

POPULATION.

This town, the county seat of Columbiana county contains a population numbering between two and three thousand. It is surrounded by hills of moderate height, and a stream affording good mill power flows by it, in the valley of which is now to be seen the remains of the Sandy and Beaver canal. This was at one time expected to be a great thoroughfare, but it proved disastrous to all of the stockholders.

EVIDENCES OF THRIFT.

Within a few years a railroad connection has been made with the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., at Leetonia which has been of much benefit to the town. Several new dwellings have been erected this season which give evidences of thrift.

The new Court House, just finished, is a fine specimen of architecture. It is built of hewed stone, surmounted by a handsome cupola, with a clock, and on it stands the emblem of Justice.

THE JAIL.

The jail looks much like a common dwelling. A close observation is necessary to see the grated windows. The county much needs a stronger prison. This was not sufficient to hold Porter, the child murderer, and a horse thief who were recently incarcerated in it. The old Court House is now used for other purposes than dispensing justice, the most important of which is a printing office. Three weekly newspapers are here published.

Most of the dwellings show the marks of age and the style of former days. The latest built are in the modern fashion, and some of the old ones are being remodeled, with modern improvements.

TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS.

On this day an examination of school teachers was held in New Lisbon. There are no county superintendents in this State. Teachers are examined and licensed by a board of three persons appointed by the judges of probate in each county. Certificates are graded by time, from six months to two years, according ly as teachers answer the questions propounded to them. These examinations too often consist of scientific puzzles that do not discover the teachers' capacity as a candidate, nor his ability in school management. In this particular, examiners in this State and county superintendents in other States often make egregious mistakes.

THE COUNTRY ROUNDABOUT.

Between New Lisbon and East Fairfield, a distance of about eight miles, the land is rolling, much diversified with hills and dales. This town is an inland place, two miles from Waterford, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. It has a population of two or three hundred, and is a place of some significance. A few stores and mechanic shops here supply many of the wants of the farmers. Much wheat and corn is raised in the country around, and many of the farmers are extensive wool growers. Sheep of superior quality are kept on nearly every farm.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Institute which was held in Columbiana was a very interesting meeting to all friends of education hereabouts. Prof. W. D. Henkley, of Salem, presided, and Mr. McDonald, of Wellsville, acted as secretary. The exercises consisted of class drills, lectures, illustrations of the theory and practice of teaching, and other matters calculated to give the teachers fresh ideas of their work, and afford valuable suggestions to the progressive among them. Among the speakers were Prof. Henkley; J. P. Hole, Esq., Prof. Edward Orton, President of the Ohio Agricultural College, Prof. G. D. Hunt, of Allegheny, and others. Prof. Hunt read a poem: Subject—Modern Pedagogism, in four cantos; 1, The Teacher's Mission; 2, The Teacher's Adversities; 3, The Teacher's Vanity; 4, The Teacher's Help. It was well received.

The Institute was considered a decided success, and was highly enjoyed by both visitors and teachers. G. B. H.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Convention Adjourned—Printing the Constitution—The Executive Committee.

The ordinance regulating the holding of the special election on the new Constitution was slightly amended by the Convention on Monday afternoon and passed finally. An argument to the first section requires the Sheriffs of the several counties to give at least twenty days' notice of the election by proclamation.

The Executive Committee of the Convention consists of thirteen, as follows: Messrs. Newlin, Armstrong, John R. Read, Harry White, J. Price Wetherill, Mantor, Burt, Lawrence, Brown, Gibson, Lamberton, Howard and Buckalew.

Mr. Harry White's printing resolution was adopted. It provides that in lieu of advertising the new Constitution in two newspapers in each county as provided in the act of Assembly, the Secretary of the Commonwealth is authorized and requested to cause to be printed by the State Printer in sheet forms a sufficient number of copies of the new Constitution, accompanied by the address to the people as supplements, at least one to each subscriber, to such newspapers as will circulate the same in their editions one time for the aforesaid of one and one half cents per copy. An amendment was adopted allowing all papers thus circulating an additional cent per per copy for postage if necessary.

At six o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned to meet on December twenty-seventh at Harrisburg, unless sooner convened.

After the adjournment, the Executive Committee appointed to supervise and prepare for the submission of the Constitution to a popular vote, met in the President's room and organized. Mr. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. Newlin and John R. Read Secretaries. Messrs. Buckalew, J. Price Wetherill and Howard were appointed a sub Executive Committee.

—The trouble on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad has not yet been adjusted, and the men will not allow freight trains to move. No freight has been carried over the road since Friday. The mail trains are running regularly. Great inconvenience is caused to merchants by their inability to receive and ship goods.

—A letter from Mazatlan confirms the news that the revolution in Sonora is ended. The insurgents disbanded, and one hundred and fifty of their number fled to the mountains.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

NEW CASTLE offers $800 reward for the capture of incendiaries, and Lawrence County offers $500.

A TYRONE schoolmaster was sued by one of his pupil's parents for assault and battery, and the little business caused him much grief and a month's salary.

AN infant daughter of Mr. Trimble, of Georgetown, Beaver county, was badly scalded last week by upsetting a bucket of boiling water over her person. She will recover.

AN ATTEMPT was made to burn Lebanon, Pa., on Monday night. It was fired at five different places. The incendiaries, however, only succeeded in burning the barns of Josiah Fruock and Henry Louderwich. The loss of the former is $75,000, and of the latter $60,000.

THE First National Bank at Hollidaysburg has established a branch at Williamsburg, Blair County. It is expected that the completion of a branch railroad to that place will make Williamsburg a rival of Altoona and Hollidaysburg before a great while.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

IT IS stated that the construction of a direct line of railroad from Harrisburg to Boston is now an established fact. A Harrisburg paper says that the project will commence in a very short time. If such a railroad is erected it will afford a valuable outlet for the coal and iron of our State.

AN Englishman named Henry Naskervis, residing at Boyertown, Berks county, had his right leg fractured near the ankle joint in one of the iron mines, in Chester county, on Wednesday, by an iron pipe of about seven hundred pounds falling upon his legs while in a half stooping position.

THE hat factories in Reading, sixteen in number, nearly all closed on Saturday. They employed from 800 to 1,000 hands, and the monthly wages amounted to $25,000 or $30,000. The factories will not, probably, be able to resume for several months. Otherwise Reading has not yet suffered severely from the panic.

ON Saturday night last, the conductor of the second fast freight east, discovered the body of a man lying upon the track, just east of Gap station, Lancaster county, with both legs cut off close to the thighs. An investigation was held and the body identified as that of John White, a resident of Coatesville, Chester county.

ON SATURDAY last, while several workmen were digging an excavation on the farm of Mr. Stehman, of the firm of Stehman, Stoner & Pearl, in Manor township, Lancaster county, they came upon a skeleton, over the skull of which was a tightly fitting hammered iron cap, an article similar in appearance to a helmet. The remains will be sent to an institute at Philadelphia.

ANOTHER warning against the careless use of fire arms by boys. On Saturday last four boys (Peter Hoffman, Hub. Allison, Joseph Riggs and John Zoea) were out gunning in the neighborhood of Round Top, near Gettysburg, when in crossing a fence, Allison's gun was accidently discharged, the contents entering the right side of young Hoffman, who was in front, having already crossed the fence. He died of his injuries on the following morning.

ON Tuesday night of last week a man named Henry Heinard, living near Westminister, stopped at the hotel of E. P. Kittinger, in Taneytown, Maryland, and requested permission to sleep in the bar room. There was an open fire in the chimney place. During the night Mr. Kittinger was aroused by a noise in the bar room, and going thither found Heinard lying in the chimney badly burned. A portion of the floor was also burned. Heinard in some way had fallen on the fire. He lingered until Tuesday night, when he died.

GRIFFITH GRUFFITH, a member of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co.'s engineer corps, was instantly killed at the Hampton mine Friday afternoon, at Scranton, while making a survey. It seems that a train of coal cars was being brought down a grade in the mine, and through the narrow gauge way in which Mr. Griffith was working. He was aware of his perilous position, and called to the boys to stop. They did not hear him, and, there not being sufficient room for the cars to pass him, he was thrown under the wheels and crushed to death. He was a single man and lived in Hyde Park.

ABOUT one o'clock Sunday morning, flames were seen leaping out from the large and new barn belonging to Geo. A. Cook, on the east side of Bridge street, New Hope, Bucks county, and in short space of time, the entire edifice which was of frame was consumed, along with five tons of hay, one wagon, and several sets of harness. Three horses were taken out of the burning building, and were saved. The flames were soon wind-wafted over to the lumber piles in the adjoining yard of Timothy Eastburn, and ere they could be subdued, burned up a large lot of lumber, estimated by some at one-half, and by others at one-third of the quantity on hand. The most melancholy incident connected with this fire, was the sudden death from the fright which it occasioned, of the venerable Mrs. Ely, widow of the late ex-Senator Jonathan Ely, who resided near by. She was awakened from sleep by the alarm shouted along the streets, and on beholding the fire, fell in a fit and died instantly.

MICHAEL FETZER, of Snow Shoe township, Centre county, went out hunting the other day, having with him a couple of dogs that were in for fun and full of expectation and eagerness. Much to Michael's surprise and the discomfiture of the dogs, however, almost the first thing they ran against was a huge bear, which showed fight. Michael shot at and wounded the animal, but did not disable it, and Bruin made an attack upon his assailants so vigorous and rapid that Michael did not get an opportunity to reload his gun and directly found himself in the close hug of the ugly monster. A desperate fight ensued, the hunter using his gun as a club and the dogs straining every muscle to create a diversion in favor of their master. After some time, Mr. Fetzer, badly bugged and hurt, succeeded in tearing himself loose from the bear's embrace and escaped, with his dogs, to safer quarters. Bruin won the battle, but his bearship had better keep himself out of sight, as the hunters of that region are on the alert and a dozen bullets are ready for him as soon as he shows his shaggy hide.

BUCKEYE BREVITIES.

A PETRIFIED tree, forty-two feet below the surface of the ground, has been exhumed near Xenia. It was imbedded in solid blue clay.

DAYTON is unhappy because it spends annually one million of dollars for whisky alone in barrooms, and only four hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars for flour. It is evident that bread is not the staff of life in that city.

THERE are 168 Lodges of Good Templars in Ohio. Last year they did business thus: Initiated, 3,709; admitted by card, 265; reinstated, 444; suspended, 5,200; withdrawn by card, 265; withdrawn from order, 552; deaths, 87; expelled, 579; violated pledge, 544; rejected, 126.

A SAW MILL belonging to Samuel Christ, together with a quantity of lumber was, burned at Chatham's Run, four miles east of Lock Haven, on Friday morning. The loss on the mill is twenty thousand dollars, and on the lumber, five thousand dollars. The insurance amounts to five thousand dollars.

WEDNESDAY night last W. S. Hicker, President of the suspended First National Bank of Mansfield, was arrested for embezzlement on a warrant sworn out by one of the depositors. It being too late to procure, bail he was lodged in jail. At a preliminary examination on Thursday he was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500.

Two young colored boys recently passed with credit the usual examination for admission to the high school of Zanesville. The Board of Education, however, refused to allow them to enter the school, and took refuge in the expensive alternative of hiring a new preceptor for the sole exclusive benefit of these two youths. This aristocratic provision of a private tutor did not content the colored people of Zanesville, who have held an indignation meeting on the subject. The Ohio School Law permits this proceeding of the Board of Education.

DORA PECK, the little five year old pet of the Ashtabula school, appeared on the stand, with five other little girls, when she, with spirit and energy, delivered the following address, which brought down the loud applause of the whole house:

I'se my mamma's little darlin',
Don't you fink I'se fesh and sweet;
Wiv 'ese rozies on my shoulders,
And my muslin dess so neat?
Mamma made it just on purpose
'Cause I'se goin' to speak to you;
It is lovely, don't you fink so,
You wish 'twas yours. I bet you do.

ADVENTURES OF A BURGLAR.

It Couldn't be Told Which Was Most Frightened.

[From the Vallejo (Cal.) Independence.]

A man tried to burglarize the house of a Mr. Smith, residing in the neighborhood of the railroad track, Sunday night, but was successfully foiled in the attempt. It seems that the fellow forced an entrance through the back kitchen door, by prying off the hasp. About 1:30 o'clock, soon after the occupants of the house had retired. The burglar, after getting into the kitchen, commenced walking around the room. Mr. Smith, who had not yet gone to sleep, heard the fellow, but kept quiet. In a few moments more the burglar entered the hall which leads directly to the sleeping apartment. About this time Smith had gotten out of bed, and, arming himself with a bootjack and one of his heavy boots, awaited the approach of the other. It was as dark as tar, and as soon as the man came within striking distance, he let fly at him with his bootjack, hitting him over the head. The fellow beat a hasty retreat, but not fast enough to escape the heavy boot, which was thrown after him. When he got into the kitchen he didn't know which way to turn, as he had closed the door when he came in. Before he knew where he was he had fallen over the stove, knocking half a dozen teakettles and pots off with him. This created such a terrible din that Smith thought four or five burglars were in his kitchen, and was afraid to follow. Lucky for the other that he did, for he had become so demoralized by the fall that he wasn't worth a cent for fighting. Getting on his feet again he struck for the door wildly, and this time came in contact with a rocking chair, and he fell head over heels into a tub of water. His splashing and floundering around in the tub of water terrified Smith more than ever, and he began to think his house was possessed of devils. The man at last found the door, and jumping down the steps, he ran across the yard like lightning, and this time pushed into a small hen-coop, which he knocked over and killed several of the small hens. What happened to him after this no one knows. Suffice it, he has not shown himself around those parts since.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Washburn Re-elected Governor of Massachusetts.

Handsome Republican Majorities in New York.

The Entire Republican Ticket Elected in Minnesota.

Republican Majority in the New Jersey Legislature.

Wisconsin Probably Gone Democratic.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The State election returns are coming in by townships and districts. Sixty-four of these show total Republican majorities, 3,381; Democratic majorities, 2,195; net Republican majority, 1,186. The vote for Secretary of State, compared with the same vote in 1871, is used as a basis of comparison, and shows total Republican gains, 683; total Democratic gains, 2,162; net Democratic gains, 1,479.

9:15 P. M.—No definite returns have been received from any part of this city. It is claimed that the city has gone Tammany Democratic by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. If the latter figures prove correct, there is not much doubt but that the State has gone Democratic by several thousand. The election of Cox to Congress is conceded.

Returns from Brooklyn indicate that Hunter, Democrat, for Mayor, has been elected, and the Democratic majority of that city for Secretary of State will probably reach 5,000.

Fifty-seven additional towns from the interior of the State give a net Republican majority of 220; net Democratic gain, 1,393; net Republican majority in the one hundred and seventeen towns thus far, 3,386; net Democratic gain 2,872.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Brooklyn, Eighth ward, complete, gives Miller, Democrat, Secretary of State, 147 majority, being a gain of 964 over the vote of 1871.

Sixty-five interior towns additional to those sent give a net Republican majority of 3,626; net Republican majority in a total of 182 towns and cities, 5,229. This includes Syracuse city, Republican majority 197, and Auburn city, Republican majority 736.

ALBANY, November 4.—The indications are that the Democrats carried this county by 1,000 majority.

NEW YORK, November 4.—For Secretary of State—Brooklyn, Twenty-third ward complete, Thayer, 339 majority. Eighteenth ward complete, Weller, 775; Thayer, 710. Twenty-first ward complete, Weller, 1,325; Thayer, 1,031.

Rensselaer county gives a Republican majority of 1,000. Thirty-nine additional towns and districts give a net majority of 571; net Republican majority in 231 towns and districts, 5,801. Poughkeepsie city gives a Democratic majority of 87, a Democratic gain over 1872 of 836.

10 P. M.—In this city so far the vote upon the State ticket is greatly mixed, owing to an attempted combination between Appolo Hall ing. He was aware of his perilous position, and called to the boys to stop. They did not hear him, and, there not being sufficient room for the cars to pass him, he was thrown under the wheels and crushed to death. He was a single man and lived in Hyde Park.

ABOUT one o'clock Sunday morning, flames were seen leaping out from the large and new barn belonging to Geo. A. Cook, on the east side of Bridge street, New Hope, Bucks county, and in short space of time, the entire edifice which was of frame was consumed, along with five tons of hay, one wagon, and several sets of harness. Three horses were taken out of the burning building, and were saved. The flames were soon wind-wafted over to the lumber piles in the adjoining yard of Timothy Eastburn, and ere they could be subdued, burned up a large lot of lumber, estimated by some at one-half, and by others at one-third of the quantity on hand. The most melancholy incident connected with this fire, was the sudden death from the fright which it occasioned, of the venerable Mrs. Ely, widow of the late ex-Senator Jonathan Ely, who resided near by. She was awakened from sleep by the alarm shouted along the streets, and on beholding the fire, fell in a fit and died instantly.

MICHAEL FETZER, of Snow Shoe township, Centre county, went out hunting the other day, having with him a couple of dogs that were in for fun and full of expectation and eagerness. Much to Michael's surprise and the discomfiture of the dogs, however, almost the first thing they ran against was a huge bear, which showed fight. Michael shot at and wounded the animal, but did not disable it, and Bruin made an attack upon his assailants so vigorous and rapid that Michael did not get an opportunity to reload his gun and directly found himself in the close hug of the ugly monster. A desperate fight ensued, the hunter using his gun as a club and the dogs straining every muscle to create a diversion in favor of their master. After some time, Mr. Fetzer, badly bugged and hurt, succeeded in tearing himself loose from the bear's embrace and escaped, with his dogs, to safer quarters. Bruin won the battle, but his bearship had better keep himself out of sight, as the hunters of that region are on the alert and a dozen bullets are ready for him as soon as he shows his shaggy hide.

BUCKEYE BREVITIES.

A PETRIFIED tree, forty-two feet below the surface of the ground, has been exhumed near Xenia. It was imbedded in solid blue clay.

DAYTON is unhappy because it spends annually one million of dollars for whisky alone in barrooms, and only four hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars for flour. It is evident that bread is not the staff of life in that city.

THERE are 168 Lodges of Good Templars in Ohio. Last year they did business thus: Initiated, 3,709; admitted by card, 265; reinstated, 444; suspended, 5,200; withdrawn by card, 265; withdrawn from order, 552; deaths, 87; expelled, 579; violated pledge, 544; rejected, 126.

A SAW MILL belonging to Samuel Christ, together with a quantity of lumber was, burned at Chatham's Run, four miles east of Lock Haven, on Friday morning. The loss on the mill is twenty thousand dollars, and on the lumber, five thousand dollars. The insurance amounts to five thousand dollars.

WEDNESDAY night last W. S. Hicker, President of the suspended First National Bank of Mansfield, was arrested for embezzlement on a warrant sworn out by one of the depositors. It being too late to procure, bail he was lodged in jail. At a preliminary examination on Thursday he was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500.

Two young colored boys recently passed with credit the usual examination for admission to the high school of Zanesville. The Board of Education, however, refused to allow them to enter the school, and took refuge in the expensive alternative of hiring a new preceptor for the sole exclusive benefit of these two youths. This aristocratic provision of a private tutor did not content the colored people of Zanesville, who have held an indignation meeting on the subject. The Ohio School Law permits this proceeding of the Board of Education.

DORA PECK, the little five year old pet of the Ashtabula school, appeared on the stand, with five other little girls, when she, with spirit and energy, delivered the following address, which brought down the loud applause of the whole house:

I'se my mamma's little darlin',
Don't you fink I'se fesh and sweet;
Wiv 'ese rozies on my shoulders,
And my muslin dess so neat?
Mamma made it just on purpose
'Cause I'se goin' to speak to you;
It is lovely, don't you fink so,
You wish 'twas yours. I bet you do.

ADVENTURES OF A BURGLAR.

It Couldn't be Told Which Was Most Frightened.

[From the Vallejo (Cal.) Independence.]

A man tried to burglarize the house of a Mr. Smith, residing in the neighborhood of the railroad track, Sunday night, but was successfully foiled in the attempt. It seems that the fellow forced an entrance through the back kitchen door, by prying off the hasp. About 1:30 o'clock, soon after the occupants of the house had retired. The burglar, after getting into the kitchen, commenced walking around the room. Mr. Smith, who had not yet gone to sleep, heard the fellow, but kept quiet. In a few moments more the burglar entered the hall which leads directly to the sleeping apartment. About this time Smith had gotten out of bed, and, arming himself with a bootjack and one of his heavy boots, awaited the approach of the other. It was as dark as tar, and as soon as the man came within striking distance, he let fly at him with his bootjack, hitting him over the head. The fellow beat a hasty retreat, but not fast enough to escape the heavy boot, which was thrown after him. When he got into the kitchen he didn't know which way to turn, as he had closed the door when he came in. Before he knew where he was he had fallen over the stove, knocking half a dozen teakettles and pots off with him. This created such a terrible din that Smith thought four or five burglars were in his kitchen, and was afraid to follow. Lucky for the other that he did, for he had become so demoralized by the fall that he wasn't worth a cent for fighting. Getting on his feet again he struck for the door wildly, and this time came in contact with a rocking chair, and he fell head over heels into a tub of water. His splashing and floundering around in the tub of water terrified Smith more than ever, and he began to think his house was possessed of devils. The man at last found the door, and jumping down the steps, he ran across the yard like lightning, and this time pushed into a small hen-coop, which he knocked over and killed several of the small hens. What happened to him after this no one knows. Suffice it, he has not shown himself around those parts since.

and extremely close. The present indications are that Williams, Republican, is elected by a majority not exceeding 200 or 300.

Grand Rapids city gives Comstock, Democrat, 351 majority, Grand Haven 83, Muskegon 173, Ionia 114, and Spring Lake 47. Williams has 110 majority in Holland, 145 in Allegan, 30 in Lowell, and 61 in Saugatuck. Other towns in Allegan county will raise his majority to 600. In Detroit Moffatt's majority for Mayor will reach nearly 1,500. The Republicans carry the entire city ticket, except Police Justice and Justice of the Peace, with the Treasurer in doubt, with the chances in favor of the Republicans.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—Returns received up to 12 o'clock show gains for Taylor, Democrat, Liberal and Reform candidate for Governor, from about one-third of the State outside of Milwaukee, of 600. The Reform party claim 800 majority, while the Republicans concede 5,000. The complexion of the Assembly is Reform and the Senate Republican. A very light vote was polled.

KANSAS.

JUNCTION CITY, November 4.—The election in this State to-day for members of the Legislature and county officers resulted in this (Davis) county in the election of A. C. Stickney, Independent Republican and Farmers' nominee for Representative. John T. Price, was re-elected Treasurer. B. H. Kiele was elected Sheriff.

LAWRENCE, KANS., November 4.—The Farmers' movement carries this county by about five hundred majority over the regular Republican ticket. Bronson is elected Senator to fill the vacancy and the following members of the House: Fifty-third District, John Watts; Fifty fourth District, L. H. Edson; Fifty-fifth District, Wm. Roe, J. C. Horton, regular Republican, is elected to the Fifty-second District.

TOPEKA, November 4.—John Martin, Independent, J. M. Johnson, Granger, and J. W. Welchans, Regular Republican, are elected Representatives in this county. The Republican county ticket is elected.

ATCHISON, KAN., November 4.—The whole Republican ticket, except Treasurer, is elected in this county by a majority of from 50 to 350.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—First ward, city of Milwaukee—Taylor, Democrat, 468 majority; Seventh ward, Taylor, 297; Fourth ward, Taylor, 112; Eleventh ward, Taylor, 523; Sixth ward, Taylor, 880; Ninth ward, Taylor, 654. All the Democratic Assemblymen are elected. It is estimated that the Democratic majority in the county will be over 5,000. Madison City, Taylor, 124; Janesville City, Washburn, 41. Scattering returns so far show that the Democrats have gained largely over the vote of two years ago.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—The city of Milwaukee complete gives Taylor, Democratic candidate for Governor, 6,200 majority. The county is estimated at 8,000. All the Democratic Assemblymen in the county are elected.

The *Daily Sentinel*, the Washburn organ, estimates, from the way returns are coming, that Taylor will carry the State by 5,000 majority.

In towns representing a total vote of 28,000, Taylor's gain is 3,400, exclusive of the vote of Milwaukee, in which Taylor gains 5,000.

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, November 4.—The election passed off quietly. Politics were ignored. The interest chiefly centered in the vote on County Commissioners who favored or opposed a further issue of bonds in aid of the St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad. Brass, County Judge, and Lynch, County Clerk, are probably re-elected.

CHICAGO, November 4.—Returns from the city elections come in slowly, but enough is known to insure the election of the entire Peoples' ticket over the Citizens, or Law and Order ticket, by a majority of from five to seven thousand, and from twelve to twenty Aldermen on the same ticket. The former ticket was headed by H. D. Colvin for Mayor, and the latter by L. L. Bond, the present acting Mayor. One of the principal points at issue was the Sunday liquor law, which will doubtless be repealed. Very few reports are in from the county elections in the State, but those received show a large farmers' vote.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, November 4.—But little interest was shown in the election to-day. From all quarters the vote is represented one-third short. There is a falling off in Jackson of from five to six hundred votes. Ames' majority in the city is estimated at 200, which is a small Republican reduction. The independent candidates for county offices were unopposed. The Democrats had no ticket in this county.

VICKSBURG, November 4.—The election passed off quietly. Only about half the usual vote was cast. Alcorn probably carried the city and county. Scratching prevailed to an unprecedented extent at the polls.

NATCHEZ, November 4.—The election was quiet, the weather bad, and the vote small. The county gives Ames 1,500 majority. The returns are not sufficient to indicate the general result.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 4.—The returns so far are meagre, but the indications all point to the election of the entire Republican State ticket by a handsome majority—Davis running ahead of his ticket. There has been a good deal of scratching. Returns from the city will not be in until a very late hour, on account of the mixed ballots, with considerable change in the Legislature.

ST. PAUL, November 4.—Very few returns have been received from the middle and lower part of the State, and it is impossible at this hour to make an approximate estimate of its result. Davis, Republican,

...ETTE.

...E BUILDING, ...and Smithfield Street.

...N. P. REED, ...D. L. FLEMING, GEO. W. REED.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1873.

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THE elections yesterday, as a rule, passed off quietly. In Chicago, at the municipal election, feeling ran high, but generally the interest was small and the vote light.

IT IS estimated that the French war budget will be very large, requiring a new tax impost to provide for its demands. What does this mean?—that France is getting her army on a war footing again? If so, it will be very unfortunate, whether a Monarchy is declared, or the Republic continued.

THE Canada Pacific Railway scandal promises to have as many complications, before it is disposed of, as did our Credit Mobilier case. One of the Manitoban members of Parliament declares that he has had an offer of money and place to vote for the ministry in the pending investigation. An Alderman, named Haney, made the offer, and is under arrest. Thus the affair increases in interest, as the debate in Parliament is prolonged and becomes more heated.

WE notice what seems to be a stock-jobbing article in an Eastern paper relative to assumed differences between Messrs. Thomson and Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. As a sample of the unreliability of the statements made, it is declared that the stock of the road has declined from 61 to 45 since the panic. The truth is, that for months prior to the panic the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad ranged at about 54. Mr. Thomson has denied that there are any differences between him and Mr. Scott.

THEY HAVE at Manhattan, in Kansas, a well organized and effective State Agricultural College. Among other items of its declared policy is to give prominence to the several branches of learning which relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The institution has a strong faculty, and a Board of Regents, selected from among the best citizens of Kansas, one of whom, we observe, is Josiah Copley, Esq., formerly of this city and of the editorial staff of the GAZETTE. Mr. Copley's incumbency is an earnest to us that the affairs of the institution will be well and wisely managed. We doubt whether, in all the State, a safer or better man could be found in whom to entrust the interests of their college. If his colleagues are like unto him in moral worth and enlightened judgment, the college will at least deserve to succeed.

THE CAUSE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* cites three causes for the financial depression, which it claims are the only *understandable* causes —excessive railroad building, stock speculations, and a general scare. These are involved, but we would add another item to the list—a deficient supply of currency. Houses engaged in legitimate and conservative business, and in manufactures, have failed, with assets amounting to millions more than their liabilities. We can trace the *scare* influence in these failures, but this alone does not fully account for the result we see.

More than this, the time when the crash came illustrates the cause. In the Fall, there is usually a monetary stringency, at the crop-moving and pork-packing periods. Last year much fear was entertained, during the annual stringency, that a crash would be brought on. The most stringent efforts were found necessary to tide over the difficulty. This year, the tension was naturally greater, owing to the year's increase in business. When the extra pressure came, the crash also came. Lack of live money is, therefore, one of the causes.

CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned Monday evening, and will re-convene in Harrisburg on the 27th of December to canvass the votes cast in favor of, or against the new Constitution. The election will be held on the 16th of December,—six weeks hence. Hon. W. H. Armstrong was made chairman of the Executive Committee appointed to generally supervise the election, or the submitment of the Constitution to the suffrages of the people, and the publication of the document. A sub-committee of the Executive Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Buckalew, Howard and Wetherhill,—and this committee will be more immediately charged with the duties above mentioned.

The GAZETTE has given particular attention to this subject, from the inception of the project for holding a Constitutional Convention. It has given the leading features of the work of the Convention. Its suggestions for changes, pending certain articles have, we are gratified to say, been graciously received, and generally responded to favorably. We have already indicated our purpose to support the new Constitution before the people.

THE STRIKE.

The miners' strike is ended,—the operators gaining their point. We say this, not in any invidious sense, but merely as the expression of a fact. We could wish, now, that the coal miners, and all other operatives, for that matter, would learn wisdom, and abandon the useless and generally losing system of strikes. There is a better method of rectifying real wrongs; and fancied evils, which are only realized when portrayed by a professional agitator, are not worth a strike. We are yet to be persuaded that the capitalists of this country, as a class, really desire to oppress the laboring people. A community of interest exists between the two,—and if this is properly appreciated, there should be no more difficulty between employer and employes than between two partners. As a rule strikes are the outcome either of occasional harshness on the part of employers or of rash counsels among employes. They are certainly needless as a rule. The strike just ended has been estimated to have cost employers and employes an aggregate of from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. What good did it do to either class? In the way of harm, it took comfort and food from the miners' families, involved loss of business to operators, developed idleness and possibly dissipation, and increased the price of coal, a burden to the poor generally. We are not against the miners, but rather wish them to have every right that belongs to them. But we would have better means employed for securing those rights than are strikes.

IMPROVING THE OHIO.

It is evident that the effective improvement of the Ohio river will be attended with great difficulty and expense, and, we fear, delay. The report of Major Merrill, of the Engineer Corps, shows that the obstacles to the effective improvement of the river are very serious. And the greatest difficulty is found between the points on the river where its commercial importance is largest—between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. In some places where the channel is narrow, as at the "Trap," just below this city, where the river is only 225 feet wide, there is often but eighteen inches, and frequently only a foot in depth of water. This can be slightly remedied by dredging and reducing slopes; but the bed-rock is exposed in many places near Pittsburgh, and any attempt at establishing a regular grade would be very expensive, and even if successful, could scarcely be expected to secure a better minimum stage of water than two feet. The radical improvement of the river is suggested, so as to thoroughly adapt it to the wants of commerce by making the channel not less than three hundred feet wide, with a minimum depth of six feet. This can only be accomplished by securing a large addition to the water supply of the river. A through cut to Lake Erie will not answer, because the Ohio does not descend to the level of Lake Erie until it reaches Parkersburg, 188 miles below this city. Just how to thoroughly remedy the defective navigation of the Ohio in a way that will not be too expensive, the Engineers as yet seem at a loss to determine. They have deepened the channel at a few points, but this is of small importance. The full value of the river can only be utilized by making a channel way sufficiently wide, and securing a depth of water sufficiently great to admit of navigation at all seasons of the year. And this is evidently a work of no small magnitude.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Constitutional Convention has completed its work, and has determined that the new Constitution shall be voted on as a whole, and thus accepted or rejected without mutilation. A very earnest effort was made to except the Judiciary Article from the operation of this rule, but it failed. An executive committee of thirteen has been appointed to conduct the election, and are empowered to call the Convention together. A special committee was also appointed to conduct the election in Philadelphia. Having thus guarded the interests of its work pending its submitment to the people, it adjourned.

The consideration which should govern in our action in regard to it is, "do its merits, as a whole, entitle it to support?" It is not a question whether some of its provisions are good or bad, judicious or improvident, but upon the whole, is it an improvement upon the former Constitution? It should be adopted if, upon the whole, it is a better instrument than the old, and should be rejected if, upon the whole, it is worse. Certainly the new Constitution has been most carefully prepared. Every part of it has been subjected to most careful and thorough examination, and the final vote upon all the articles expresses the deliberately-matured and intelligent judgment of the Convention. This expression of judgment is entitled, at least, to respect.

We have not felt free to urge unnecessary criticisms, either as to the probable outcome of the work of the Convention, considered as a whole, nor as a rule, upon special articles or sections that were pending. We did oppose the original railroad article, as being destructive to railroad interests and at variance with the National Constitution; but it was modified very nearly to our entire satisfaction. The worst features of the old article were remedied on third reading, and we felt gratified at the result. So there were minor features in other articles that we deemed objectionable, but they were not of sufficient importance for special criticism to be necessary. Besides, we have known that the Convention was seeking honestly to remedy evils, and where it was simply a question of method and not of design, we could afford to waive merely technical objections. In conclusion we may mention that it is claimed for the new Constitution that it is the best instrument of its kind ever made in the United States, that it will introduce a large number of much-needed and valuable reforms, that its good provisions outweigh immensely all its possible imperfections, and that under it, in case of its acceptance, the people of Pennsylvania will more than ever before enjoy the "peaceable fruits of good government and honest rule."

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

The preparations for the Centennial Exposition have begun to assume tangible shape, the Committee on Plans and Architecture having decided upon the plan for the temporary, or main exposition buildings, and awarded the four prizes for best architectural designs. No one of these designs have been adopted, entire, but the plan finally determined upon has been combined from the several designs submitted. This plan is yet to pass the scrutiny of the Executive Committee, but no doubt is entertained that they will ratify the action of the Committee on Plans. Three considerations were had prominently in mind in making the selection. Architectural appearance and adaptation were first thought of. After this, cost and the amount of time necessary for construction were to be considered. The plans submitted involved a cost ranging from about $2,871,500 to $10,000,000. The plan adopted involves the minimum cost, and about a year of time for construction.

The plan embodies what is termed the "Pavilion System." The plan of the building is rectangular, being 2,040 feet long by 680 feet wide, with greater width at the centre and ends up to 952 feet. The governing dimension on the plan is a square, or pavilion, measuring 136 feet on each side. The main parallelogram of the building is therefore fifteen of these pavilions long and five pavilions wide, an area equal to 3.184 acres. The increased width is obtained by adding on the long sides projections of three pavilions at the centre, and one at each end. The principal feature consists of vaulted or domed pavilions, clustered, each 140 feet in diameter, connected with interior courts by arches. The principal part of the building becomes a spacious hall, 480 feet wide and 2,040 long, with a transcept 408 feet wide and 952 long. The vistas extend 952 and 2,040 feet.

Inasmuch as the drawings of the architects must be materially modified, the exact elevation cannot be described. The interior open courts are the most novel feature, and are commended for ventilation, light, drainage and sanitary arrangements. They can also be made attractive for fountains, courts, orchestral stands and points for observation. The foreign commission adjoins, and offices and restaurants will occupy exterior pavilions. A covered piazza surrounds the whole. Iron is the most desirable material for the main arches; slate, galvanized iron or tin for the roof and brick for the sides. Or the arches may be of iron rising fifty feet from the ground; the roof covered with galvanized iron, and the rest of the arches and the gables be of wood. In this way the cost would be $3,580,000, and no cheaper would answer. The grand pavilion must have many exits and entrances, and be easily approached by the present Park drives. The principal entrance is to be from the east, and a large concourse with covered ways surrounding will be located at that end. Railway tracks will enter the grounds near Belmont and Elm avenues crossing, and facilitate the receipt of materials and freight.

The several committees meet to-day, and it is expected that the State Commission will then decide upon a Memorial Hall—which is intended to be a permanent structure, and will be decided on separately from the main building. The plans once adopted, and the most important preliminary work will be accomplished. We are of the opinion that the adoption of plans will lead to more active measures in securing the necessary funds, although this work is already in a forward state. The Philadelphia *Press* prints a drawing of the exterior of the proposed buildings, as well as an interior view. Judging from this, the proposed edifice will present an attractive appearance, and be well adapted to the purposes had in view.

"How It Works"—The "Balance of Trade."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your leading article to-day on "How it works," you state that the recent rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England is due "to the fact that the balance of trade—as between England and the United States—is against her (England).

What you call "the balance of trade" is always "against" England in your sense and meaning of "against." It has never been otherwise in my lifetime. England *imports* every year over £100,000,000 ($500,000,000) *more than she exports;* large as her exports are.

It is this "balance of trade" which makes England so rich. She gets so much more than she gives each year that she must grow rich. She is exactly that amount the richer each year. You might as well say "the balance of trade" was "against" a man who would lend $500,000 at 12 per cent. and at the close of the year get back $560,000 as to say that "the balance of trade" is always "against" a country that *gets more imports,* than it *gives exports.*

You say "the balance of trade" is now turning in favor of America, that the exports exceed the imports. And the result is, as a natural consequence, trade in America is dull and business stagnant. It must always be so under such circumstances.

You think that an influx of gold to the United States will relieve the tightness of the money market. Many millions of gold have come to New York from England the past few weeks, and has had no such effect as you anticipate, and cannot have any such effect.

Gold is a metal. I thought your ordinary school books taught so. It is got by digging for it, just as iron is got, with this difference—that it does not pay as well to dig for gold as for iron. Importations of gold are just as much importations as if they were importations of tin or iron. The only difference is that importations of tin and iron ware would show that trade was good, business brisk, the people purchasing manufactured articles for household comforts, and circulating "greenbacks;" while importations of gold, instead of tin and iron, show that trade and commerce is dull and depressed, and the population not purchasing with "greenbacks," but hoarding them fast in cupboards and corners in their homes.

I have seen the Bank of England rate even higher than eight per cent. when the "balance of trade" with the United States gave English exports largely in excess of the American imports to England—what you would call "the balance against the United States." It would take too much of your space to explain clearly what causes the rise in the Bank of England rate just now. It is not at all regulated solely by the amount of gold or silver in the bank. That is only one item in what guides the Directors of the Bank in fixing the American rate of discount.

What I ask is, that you will let your readers this know, that on your grounds the "balance of trade" is always "against" England by fully $500,000,000 a year, and that it is because of this trading with her exports for increased imports that England grows rich.

I also want this fact to appear in your columns, which most people in Pennsylvania seem to forget, that gold does not grow in England. If England has gold she must buy it elsewhere. Gold is a natural product of the United States. England *imports* all her gold, and pays for it with her *exports. It is not gold, therefore, that makes England rich.* On the contrary, *it is because she is rich that she can buy gold the world over,* and sell it again to the people who produced it, and sell it to them at a profit. Now, New York, Buying gold in London for New York, gold which was dug in California, is like buying flour in Liverpool for New York, the wheat having been raised in the Sacramento valley, of California. One transaction is just as wise and as advantageous as the other. Can Americans not see this? When will Pennsylvania editors try and study even Archbishop Whatley's "Easy Lessons in Money Matters," so as not to always blunder on questions of political economy? Yours truly,

JAMES ALEXANDER MOWATT.
PITTSBURGH, November 4, 1873.

REMARKS.

We regret to say that our correspondent fails to convince us. If England imports more than she exports, and grows rich by it, we have only to say that she cheats somebody outrageously. The misfortune of our correspondent is, that he seems not to have read Whately far enough to have learned the difference between what is called "trading"—that is, exchanging merchandise and loaning money at interest. If a country sends out $500,000 of money as a *loan,* and gets back $560,000 principal and interest, of course she makes; but the transaction is what is called a loan, not a trade, and hence is not an illustration of the "balance of trade." We Pennsylvania editors are, we confess, simple enough to think that if a country *buys* $560,000 worth of goods and *sells* only $500,000 worth, she must either pay the difference in gold, usually, or cheat somebody out of $60,000. This is the difference between loaning money at interest and importing more than we export. The getting back of $560,000 for $500,000 loan, merely means that the borrower pays $60,000 for the use of the $500,000. It is not, in any proper sense, trade. Hence the remark that the "balance of trade" is "against" England, is simply absurd. What she gets as interest on money loans is one thing,—but hitherto for many years the balance of *trade,* that is, the exchange of merchandise, has been in her favor as against this country, at least the statistics, and the London *Times* say so.

As to the rate of interest in the Bank of England, it may have been higher than 8 per cent. at other times, although we doubt it. Admit that it was, it does not alter the fact that it is so now, as a means of stopping the drain of gold. The proof is in the fact that the Bank, within a week, borrowed gold to keep up its resources, using its Government collaterals for the purpose. We submit these facts with great humility, and would not venture to call in question the lucid and ingenious statements of our correspondent, were the subject less important.

One trouble as regards this question is, that we have been steadily following for years the rule so kindly laid down by our correspondent, of importing more than we exported, and have got in debt by it a thousand millions or so. Can our correspondent explain how it is that this should be so?

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The Views of John Bright.

Mr. John Bright, in his recent speech at Birmingham, made the following reference to the United States: "But, as to America, this Treaty of 1872 is referred to as if it were a great humiliation to England. No! The humiliation was not in 1872; it took place between the years 1861 and 1865. Many of you met me in the Town Hall during the period that elapsed between the years I have mentioned, and we discussed the American question. If the Government of this country had treated the United States with what I termed a generous neutrality, if the rich people of this country had not in the main sided with the insurrectionary planters of the South, if the writers attached to many of our most important newspapers had dealt fairly with their kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic, there would have been no dispute between the United Kingdom and the United States. But a dispute arose; and what was it the duty of the Government to do? To let it rankle and fester until it grew to something that was grievous to both nations and to the world? No. They took office when the question was manageable. They trod in the steps of a member of the previous Government, the present Lord Derby, who had been Foreign Secretary; for it was Lord Derby, and I say it to his honor, who first of all admitted the propriety of arbitration between the United States and England. I say on that may say that the terms were not settled, and that the Government conceded too much. Well, I venture to say this—that 20 or 30 years hence, when the pen of history narrates what has been done with regard to this question, it will say that that Treaty, and that arbitration, and the conduct of Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone and their colleagues, added a nobler chapter to the history of England than if they had filled it with the records of bloody battles."

"LITTLE TOMMY didn't disobey mamma, and go in swimming, did he?" "No, mamma; Jimmy Brown and the rest of the boys went in, but I remembered, and would not disobey you." "And Tommy never tells lies, does he?" "No, mamma; or I couldn't go to Heaven." "Then how does Tommy happen to have on Jimmy Brown's shirt?"

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Persons will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place.

BROWNE'S DRUG STORE AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

THE GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE DANGER OF SEDATIVES.

The *Popular Science Monthly* gives this warning on the important matter of using sedatives for the little ones: "One of the great dangers attending the use of the various sedatives employed in the nursery is that they tend to produce the opium-habit. These quack medicines owe their soothing and quieting effects to the action of opium, and the infant is by them given a morbid appetite for narcotic stimulants. The offering for sale of such nostrums should be prohibited, as tending to the physical and moral deterioration of the race. In India mothers give to their infants sugar-pills containing opium, and the result is a languid, sensual race of hopeless debauchees. In the United States the poisonous dose is administered under another name; but the consequences will probably be the same." cupfuls of water, and put on the top of the stew-pan so as to hold up the muslin bag inside, and fit it tight all around. Place the pan on a slow fire, and the steam generated from the water will come out of the boiler dry and distinct. If the water boils away before the rice is done, more may be added. The cooking must be slow and moderate.

USE FOR FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND OYSTER CANS.

A Californian says: Throw them in the fire and let them unsolder. They will spring open about one inch. Punch holes through each of the four corners, large enough. Take a piece of twine, put through the holes and tie the can together. Set it on a piece of board or shingle just cut large enough for it to rest upon. Fill up the can with prepared soil, and you have a superb pot, or can, to start flowers or other plants in. When your plant is large enough to put out, dig a hole large enough to set the can in, take away the bottom, set the can in it, cut the strings, and the can springs open, slip it up over your plant, fill up with dirt, and your plant won't know it has been disturbed. The old way we sometimes ruin the plants by jarring the pots to loosen the dirt so that it will come out. With the cans I have never lost any, nor even checked their growth in the least. I even start poppy, larkspurs, etc., in them.

RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.

The Germantown *Telegraph* gives the following: To one gallon of water take 1 1-2 lbs. of salt, 1-2 lb. of sugar, 1 2 oz. of saltpeter, 1-2 oz. of potash; in this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and, when cold, pour it over your beef, or pork, to remain from usual time—say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time slightly sprinkle with powdered saltpeter, which removes all the surface-blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickel, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If this recipe is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING BEEF TEA.

Dr. H. C. Wood says: In order to meet the daily felt want of concentrated fluid meat food, a want not supplied by beef essence as ordinarily made, I have invented the following process, and found in practice that it works well: Take a thin rump steak of beef, lay it upon a board, and with a case-knife scrape it. In this way a red pulp will be obtained, which contains pretty much everything in the steak, except the fibrous tissue. Mix this red pulp thoroughly with three times its bulk of cold water, stirring until the pulp is completely diffused. Put the whole upon a moderate fire and allow it to come slowly to a boil, stirring all the time to prevent the "caking" of the pulp. In using this do not allow the patient to strain it, but stir the settlings thoroughly into the fluid. One two to three fluid ounces of this may be given at one time.

USES OF RAWHIDE.

The skin of an animal, whether cow, calf, colt, or horse, that dies on the farm, is worth more at home than at the tanner's. Cut it into narrow strips, and shave off the hair with a short knife before the kitchen fire, or in your workshop, on stormy days and evenings. You may make them soft by rubbing. A rawhide halter-strap an inch wide, will hold a horse better and last longer than an inch rope. It is stronger than hoop-iron, and more durable, and may be used to dry hoop casks and boxes for hinges. Try it on a broken thill, or any wood-work that has been split. Put it on wet, and nail fast. Thin skins make the best bag-strings in the world. A rawhide rope is a good substitute for a chain. It is valuable to mend a broken link in a trace chain. For some purposes it is best to use it in its natural state. For some purposes it may be dressed soft.—*Rural New Yorker.*

SALT-RISING BREAD.

Having seen a request in the *Rural New-Yorker* for a recipe for salt-rising bread, I have concluded to respond, as no one else has done so. To one pint of boiling water add ¼ teaspoon fine salt, ¼ teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful sugar, (brown is best); when cool enough to bear the finger in it, thicken with flour to the consistence of jelly cake; put into a vessel of warm water, and keep just as warm as the batter will bear without cooking it. It will rise about the middle of the day, if started about six in the morning; this, with water added, will make two small loaves.

TO KEEP ONIONS.

The best way of keeping onions for family use is the old fashioned way of stringing them. Gather them without breaking off the tops. Take up three or four and string through the tops, and tie a string around them to secure them firmly. Add more onions, and tie until you have a string a foot or more in length. Hang them in a dry place, and they will keep any length of time.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: If you want to have buckwheat cakes at a moment's warning, at any and all times, mix in a large stone or earthen pot. When you take out *quantum sufficit* for breakfast or supper, mix as much in another vessel as you take out, and pour it into the large pot, stirring it well. By observing this rule you will always have nice light cakes and plenty of them when you want them. The large pot must be kept in the cellar.

HARD TIMES MOLASSES CAKE.

One and a half cups molasses, half a cup shortening, 1 teaspoon ginger, 2 teaspoons soda in a cup of boiling water; this can be made in one large cake or mixed rather stiff, rolled out and cut into small cakes.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to hardly be worth mention, being when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at as prices as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of relief. Do not deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Iron Working Machinery
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STEAM ENGINES,
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Machinery,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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Popular Prices.
AT 6½c.
NEW DARK PRINTS.
AT 6½c.
REAL LINEN CRASH.
AT 8½c.
PRINTS,
Choice styles, good Cloths.
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PRINTS,
The very best Fallstyles.
AT 10c, STANDARD
Brown Sheeting Muslins.
AT 12½c, NEW WIDE
DARK CHINTZES.
AT 12½c, NEW DARK
FALL DRESS GOODS.
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Seasonable colors.
AT 12½c.
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DRESS GOODS,
Extraordinary Bargains.
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PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS
AT 25c.
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New colors and shades, Sterling Bargains.
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

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NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
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Balernos,
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Poplins,
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DRESS GOODS
In all the New Shades.
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In every desirable material.
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CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
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Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.
Stocks Must be Reduced
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See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
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Grates and Stoves,
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The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.
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Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.
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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARDS' BREAD.

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BLANKETS,
White and colored.
Comfortables,
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Large and Medium Size.
SHAWLS,
In Brocbe, Paisley and Wool Stripes, Plaid and Check and Black Thibet, largest size, all Wool shaw $1.50.
SCARFS,
A fine assortment of styles and sizes.
Waterproof,
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Furs! Furs! Furs!
IN
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172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
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No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
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Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of Furs, comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.

MUFFS	at $2 00
MUFFS	at 2 50
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MUFFS	at 5 00
MUFFS	at 5 00

Muffs at $6, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 18.50, 20, 22.50, 25 and 30.

SETS	at $2 00
SETS	at 2.50
SETS	at 3 00
SETS	at 5.00

Sets at $6.50, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 20, 22.50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Otter, Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Black Martin, Lynx, Seal, &c., &c.
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We solicit an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
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Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
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In great variety at
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LOW PRICES.
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HUGH COLL,
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TO
SHERRIFF & LOUGHREY,
NOW
J. B. Sherriff & Son,
The exclusive right to manufacture and sell
Steam Syphon Pumps
Under his (Coll's) Patents in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. All persons are cautioned against purchasing from Coll or others said Pumps, as in each case action will be brought for infringement. Our make of Pumps bear the number of our office,
68 WATER STREET.
And date of Patent, June 8th, 1869, all others are infringements.
J. B. SHERRIFF & SON.
Pittsburgh, October 23, 1872. oc24-nwf2

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Ruching,
Leather Belts,
Velvet Belts,
Belt Buckles,
Fringes and Gimps,
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Corsets, only 37 1-2c,
Corsets, great bargain, 75c,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Balmoral Yarns,
Fancy Yarns.
Germantown Wool,
Grey Yarns,
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Grey Yarn, 75c per pound.
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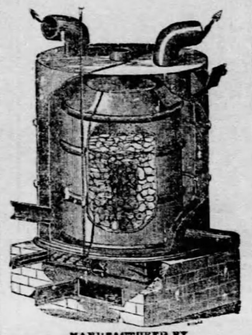
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NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY EVENING, November 4, 1873.

In the GAZETTE of yesterday was published a comparative statement of the condition of the national banks of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. A careful analysis of this statement reveals some important facts. In each city the total "Loans and Discounts" are just one-half the total assets of the banks. In Philadelphia the amount of discounts is not quite two millions more than the amount of individual deposits. In Pittsburgh the discounts are five millions more than the individual deposits. Pittsburgh banks hold eighty-five per cent. of their capital in Government bonds, Philadelphia banks about eighty per cent. The Pittsburgh banks had on hand in cash and bank credits over seven millions, or more than seventy per cent. of their deposits, or twenty-two per cent. of their entire liabilities. In Philadelphia the banks held in cash and credits twenty-seven millions, being only sixty-two per cent. of their individual deposits. Our banks were, therefore, as far as depositors were concerned, stronger in cash than the Philadelphia banks.

Money is still scarce for commercial paper, but it is coming out freely for Governments and good securities as collateral.

In New York to-day both the Stock and Gold Exchanges were closed on account of election day—a legal holiday in New York.

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of seven stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Monday.	Tues'y.
Penna. Central	44¾	42
Reading	49⅝	49¾
United Cos. of N. J.	111	111
Oil Creek	15	15
Lehigh Valley	55	54
Philadelphia & Erie	35	34
Pittsburgh 5s	73	72
Central Transportation	28	27
Empire Transportation	46¼	46¼

LONDON, November 4-5 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛@93⅜ for money and 93⅜@93⅝ for account. U. S. 5-20's of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 96¾; 10-40s, 88¾. Erie, 20¾.
FRANKFORT, November 4.—United States bonds: 5-20's of '65, 97¾.
PARIS, November 4.—Rentes 57f 5c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 4, 1873.

Business generally continues quiet, although not any worse than it has been, and about all that can reasonably be expected under existing circumstances. There is a fair consumptive demand for all the leading articles of produce, and many of our merchants report an improvement in collections, a very encouraging omen, indicating, as it does, that money is easier; in fact the values there have been no recent important changes, but as a rule shrinkage is the order of the day, the natural result of a tight local money market.

APPLES—Common fruit is in good supply and dull, but choice winter apples are considered good property, and are held at full prices. we continue to quote at $1.50@2.00 ₱ bbl for common to medium, and $2@2.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair demand and light supply; sales reported at 60@70c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice roll at 28@30, and medium to good at 26@27c. As noted in our last report, prime butter is worth as much here as it is east; so that is the best market for the western shipper.

BEANS—Is good supply and dull but unchanged, ranging from $2.25@2.75 ₱ bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet but prices are fully sustained; standard brands 18½@19c by the car load, and 19@20c additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—There is a great difference in quality, hence a wide range in prices, 8@9c ₱ lb for the latter figure for choice cultivated.

CHEESE—The demand is very quiet, and has been curtailed somewhat by the stringency in money matters, but prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 14@14½ in the trade, and 15@15½ in small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet, and prices are without quotable change. Peaches, new halves, 10@12. Apples, 6@6c

EGGS—The market is pretty well supplied, but prices are still sustained, 23@25 for pickled, and 28@30 for fresh.

FLOUR—Continues to come in pretty freely, but with a steady demand there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained: spring Wheat flours, $7@7.50 ₱ bbl for the outside brand for choice Minnesotas, and $7.75@8.25 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.40.

GRAIN—Trade continues comfortable, and the market in a general way, presents but little t at is new or important. Always nearly all seem to be impressed with the belief that business has been its worst, and that when there is a change it will be for the better; this, however, proves the least is doubtful—it depends entirely upon money matters. Wheat is quiet and unchanged, if anything, the feeling is weaker; we continue former quotations, $1.47@1.50 for fair to prime red; $1.50@1.55 for amber; and $1.57@1.60 for white. Oats generally reported weaker, and cannot be fairly quoted above 47 for white, and 44@46 for mixed. Rye is of ear ce at 75@76 for new and 80@82 for old. Shelled corn is quoted at 38 on track, and 40 free in elevator. Rye is selling at 85@86c. Barley is reported dull; sellers generally are holding for cash, and quotations are very scarce. Bull and Droggs in Chicago.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues dull, and devoid of any new features deserving of special notice. Coffees continue very firm with very indic tion of an advance, while Sugars, even at the recent heavy reductions in prices, are dull

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20½@22c; good to prime 19@20c; fair, 18@18c. Roasted one lb. packages 30c; to ar., 30c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½c; Granual. Powdered and Pulverized, 11½; Standard A, 10¾; Extra C, 10½; Extra C, 10¼; Franklin Ex. C, 10; Other Yellow Sugars, 9½ to 9¾.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@75c; Prime 70 to 72.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 75c; Sugar Drips, 70c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9½; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50@5 ₱ brl.

HAY—Loose sold from country wagons in Allegheny at $20 to $30 per ton. Baled is generally reported dull but prices have undergone no quotable change, $20@25 for common to prime, and $24@25 for choice Timothy.

MILL FEED—Middlings may be quoted at from $1.20 to $1.35 per cwt. Bran is higher, and we now quote at 90c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $4.50@5. Hickory Nuts, $1.25@1.50. Walnuts, 90@95c.

ONIONS—Are full supplied, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchange d at $3@3.50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows scarce and in demand, but prices remain unchanged, 60@70c per bushel on track—dealers generally report that it is difficult to obtain over 90. Sweets scarce and advancing; Baltimore, $4@4.50 per brl; Jerseys, $4.50@5.50.

PEARS—$1.75@2 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Live chickens dull but unchanged ranging from 40 to 60 cents per pair. Dressed, 12@13c.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 lb, 13c. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 10; Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 14. Beef Tongues, 25 to 30. Bacon Shoulders, 9c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $14.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, 10 lb tins, 9 lb, half bbls, 9¼c. Do. bbls 9½c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 10¼c. Do in 5 lb. tin kegs, 10 lb. pails 10½c. Do in 5 lb. pails, 10¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

BAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3¼c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is no movement in either Clover or Timothy Seeds; prices are entirely nominal. Flax Seed continues to come in very sparingly, and crushers are taking all that offers at $1.90@2 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines weak and lower; we now quote at 90@91c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 4, 1873.

The Petroleum trade, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, is quiet, but in a healthy condition, notwithstanding the stringency in money matters, and, what is better still, it bids fair to continue so during the balance of the year. There is a continued steady demand for near by deliveries, and prices are fully sustained, 12½@13c on cars here for eastern shipment, and 16. on spot, in Philadelphia, and 17½ in our Jersey ports; however, there is less inquiry for futures, and December, which a few days since was quoted at 15¼@15¾, could not be sold now at that, or any, above 15c—the inquiry for the time being is almost wholly for immediate delivery, and this accounts for the fact that notwithstanding futures are lower, the price of spot oil is still maintained. Crude, as compared with yesterday, has undergone no quotable change, 8½@9 per brl at Parker—sales in barges here, at 30 per gallon.

Oil Barrels are reported as offering freely and weaker, but as yet not quotably lower; $2.10 for countries, and $2.15 for city make.

New York Breadstuffs Market.—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Our flour market has been characterized by much irregularity in prices and great depression and heaviness in the latter grades; these could only be sold for cash at a material decline, and with liberal arrival and a stringent money market, most holders have yielded, and on some grades we reduce our quotations 50c ₱ brl. and even at this concession there is nothing like a spirited demand from trade. In the present state of the money market jobbers operate with much caution, as collections are slow and the consumption limited. Ex shipping brands the depression has been less marked, although a depression of 10@15c ₱ bbl has in some cases been submitted to to effect sales to-day. We have had a moderate inquiry for shipping extras for London and Glasgow, and the coastwise and provincial inquiry has been more active. Good No. 2 and Superfine have sold more freely, and in these there have been but slight variations: Minnesota Extra Choice have been freely offered, and common and choice extras are much lower and tame at the close. Sales of choice white wheat Indiana, Ohio and Michigan could only be sold by submitting to a further considerable abatement. The Chicago of winter wheat seconds have been large, and in these quite a decline has had to be submitted to without leading to much business. Fancy choice, family extras have again declined and have sold slowly. A large business has been done in city ground for the West Indies and the Spanish Main market, and the close offers are firmer; the demand for the future has been moderate, and we hear of only 2,000 brls shipping Extras, seller last half of November at 6.50@6.60; the exports of the week are 32,411 brls against 33,895 the corresponding week last year.

RYE FLOUR—Of our wheat brands of the past week have been unfavorable to holders, and the business of the week, though comparatively large, has been from satisfactory to all parties. The difficulty experienced in placing commercial sterling, the lower rates current for Gold bills, the scarcity of tonnage, and the higher rates of freight current have at times greatly retarded the export invest and assimilate values. The arrivals have been large, and we have to note a further considerable decline with much variableness, especially in the grades suitable for shipping. Sales of 2,000 brls Minnesota Extra Shipping at 5.00@5.25; 1,000 brls Extra Double Extra Spring at 5.25@5.50; 1,000 brls Extra Double Extra Spring and Extra Winter at 5.50@5.75; 1,000 brls Extra Double Extra Winter at 5.75@6.00; 1,000 brls Extra Double Extra Winter at 6.00@6.25; 1,000 brls Extra Double Extra Winter at 6.25@6.50; 1,000 brls Extra Double Extra Winter at 6.50@6.75; 1,000 brls Extra Double Extra Winter at

...NEWS.

...REIGN.

...napartists Refuse to Make an Alliance.

THE BAZAINE COURT MARSHAL.

Debate on the Canada Pacific Railway Scandal.

FRANCE.

The Consul at Cartagena Recalled.

PARIS, November 4.—It is reported that the Government has recalled the French Consul at Cartagena.

Party Meetings.

PARIS, November 4.—The Left, at a meeting to-day, resolved to introduce an amendment to the motion for the prolongation of President MacMahon's term of office, requiring a definite recognition of the Republic. The Extremists and some deputies of the Centre are in favor of referring the motion to the Committee on Constitutional Laws.

The Bonapartists to-day held a caucus. They resolved to introduce a motion in the Assembly for a plebiscitelle on the form of government, and decided to make no alliance with the Right or Left.

PARIS, November 4.—M. Casmir Perier informed the Deputies of the Left Centre, at their meeting to-night, that the Right was desirous of coming to some understanding with them in regard to the prolongation of MacMahon's term and the granting of dictatorial powers to the Government, motions for which would be introduced immediately on the reopening of the Assembly to-morrow.

In reply to his proposition, the Left Centre resolved to demand in the Assembly that the question of the republic to be laid before it immediately placed on the list of standing orders.

The Bazaine Court Martial.

PARIS, November 4.—In the Bazaine court martial to-day, Col. Stoffel swore that he never opened or saw dispatches addressed to MacMahon until the Marshal had perused them. He never received any dispatches from Bazaine and Wiss, and that stated that they were unable to obtain information. They were sent for. He did not examine the accounts those men gave on returning to camp at Rethel. They never informed him that they had important dispatches. He adjudged them to be liars, and gave them no recommendation. As a proof that he had received from them no information he declared that he shared the sentiment of the whole army in regard to M. Riviere, for whom the only feeling was one of contempt and disdain.

Wiss refused to retract this expression at the request either of the Duke D'Aumale or the counsel for the defense. The President consequently caused a report of the language used to be drawn up for presentation to the authorities.

Bazaine and Wiss were re-called. The President called their attention to discrepancies between their testimony yesterday and the evidence given to-day. Bazaine and witnesses then circumstantially contradicted Stoffel. They declared that when they arrived in camp he read their dispatches, and remarked that the information they contained was the same which had been published in Germany.

The Government Commissary read an agreement in favor of a motion for information which he had filed against Col. Stoffel for making away with dispatches. He reserved the right to bring charges.

The Court adjourned amid great excitement.

CANADA.

The Pacific Railway Scandal.

OTTAWA, November 4.—In Parliament, last night, the debate was continued by Sir John A. MacDonald, who delivered a vigorous and exhaustive speech, lasting five hours, and was only concluded at two o'clock this morning. He reviewed the constitutional question and the appointment of the commission, and spoke of the work done by the Royal Commission, observing that he relied upon the report, and considered it sufficient to vindicate the character of the commissioners. Judge Wilson, long a political opponent of his, had declared that he saw nothing to criminate the Government. Had he (Sir John) yielded to the blackmailing attempts of Huntington, these charges would never have been heard of. He referred to the charges made against him in connection with the Washington Treaty, and to his triumphant refutation of them. He alluded to the despatches of the Government respecting Nova Scotia and British Columbia, challenging the leader of the opposition to appoint a committee to inves tigate the whole question of expenditure in reference to elections, and expressed confidence that the result would show that more members on the opposition side owe their seats to corrupt means than on the ministerial side. He strongly blamed Sir Hugh Allan for the part he took in the American friends of the fact that the Government had determined to have nothing to do with them, and would not screen the whole at the expense of the dead. But neither Sir George Cartier nor any other single minister was able to bind the Government. He defended the directors of the Pacific Railway, and quoted English precedents for his own handling of the election fund. He expressed regret that Mr. Huntington had not been before the Royal Commission to cross-examine. He defended his opposition to the line in the Pacific charter which bore out the charge that Sir Hugh Allan has obtained any preference or advantage. He declared himself equal to victory or defeat, and appealed to the House to support a man who had spent a lifetime in the service of Canada.

After the Premier had taken his seat, Hon. Mr. Blake made a few remarks, and continued the debate on the opening of the House to-day.

Every member is in the Capital, with the exception of Louis Riel, the member from Provencher, Manitoba.

CUBA.

Arrival of the New Captain General.

HAVANA, November 4.—General Jouvellar, the new Captain General, arrived from Spain to-day, and landed at noon, amid salutes from the fortifications and men-of-war in the harbor. He was received by the Acting Captain General and his staff, the political chiefs, a number of military and civil officers, and conducted to the palace, escorted by a military procession made up of one company from each battalion of volunteers. A review of the militia was subsequently held by the Captain General.

Attempt of the Virginius to Land.

The *Dario* reports that the steamer Virginius, on the 29th ult., attempted a landing on the southern coast of the island, but was repulsed, and sailed for Jamaica.

A Rebel Chief Killed.

It is rumored that the rebel chief Bembetts has been killed in the Cinco district.

Skirmishes.

A telegram from Santa Clara reports that skirmishes with the insurgents are of frequent occurrence.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Sonora Suppressed.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 31, via Matamoras, Nov. 4.—The revolutionary forces in Sonora have been annihilated, and it is expected that those in Coahuila will soon be vanquished. The forces of Algueiras have submitted.

The Guatemala Boundary.

The *Dario* (official newspaper) says that no diplomat will be sent to Guatemala until the boundary question is settled.

INDIA.

Fears of a Famine Subsiding.

LONDON, November 4.—The latest advices from India are a little more encouraging. The crops in some districts of Bengal are improving, and with a continuance of favorable weather there are hopes that a famine may be averted or greatly mitigated.

ITALY.

Expropriation of Convents.

ROME, November 4.—A decree has been promulgated for the expropriation of four more convents in this city.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., NOV. 4, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

The low barometer in the St. Lawrence valley will probably move east toward New England.

For New England, southeasterly and southwesterly winds and cloudy weather, with possibly light rains.

For the Middle States, southwesterly winds, followed by falling temperature and increasing cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, westerly winds and generally clear, cold weather.

For the Northwest and upper lakes, northwesterly and northerly winds, low temperature and clear weather, followed by falling barometer in the former section to-morrow.

For the South Atlantic States, light southeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

For the Gulf States, northeasterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, clearing on Wednesday morning.

For the Ohio valley, and thence over Tennessee, light northerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, clearing on Wednesday morning.

LOUISIANA.

The Alleged Grant Parish Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—The Grant parish outrage, telegraphed here on November 1st, as shown by all accounts, was perpetrated after the arrival of the Metropolitans, and had been fully confirmed by the publication in Sunday's papers of the proceedings of a public meeting held in Alexandria to consider the subject.

Lake Disasters.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—The steamer City of Toledo, of the Engleman line, was run ashore at 10 o'clock last night near Manistee. She was bound for Frankfort with coal from Manistee, but found the water so heavy that she was obliged to put back, missed the harbor, and went ashore north of the pier. She lies easy in the sand.

DETROIT, MICH., November 4.—The schooner Athenian is ashore and scuttled in Wilkin's Bay. The steamer Frank Perew, at Fox Island, is a total loss. The schooner Sunnyside is at Sheboygan, with her canvass gone.

Powder Mill Explosion.

SCRANTON, PA., November 4.—The Moosic Powder Mill at Hyde Park exploded this morning. Three men, Martin, Handly and Abbot, were killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 20 Fifth avenue. tf

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Geo. Biender, Natrona, Pa., 2c; Miss Mary Carson, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Miss Mollie Carlin, McKeesport, Pa., 2c; Dr. W. L. Hunter, Turtle Creek, Pa., 1c.

Dividends.

In these times it is certainly refreshing to own good dividend-paying stocks. We announce to-day, on our fourth page, dividends of several of our banks, Western Insurance Company, Allegheny Gas Company and Triumph Oil Company. We hope to be able from day to day to notice the dividends of several more of our monied institutions.

A Skipping Witness.

Yesterday a small sensation was created in the United States District Court by the announcement of a witness, Henry Wilson, who had been brought in upon an attachment, that he had been induced to skip by Samuel Mardis, who took him to the depot, bought his ticket and shipped him eastward. Wilson was overhauled at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He was fined $20 by Judge Bradford, and the District Attorney then made an information against Mardis for interfering with witnesses, upon which he will be tried.

Porter the Child Murderer Captured.

Our special correspondent at Columbiana, Ohio, writes of the capture of Erben Porter the child murderer who escaped from the Columbiana county jail at New Lisbon, a few weeks ago. Porter was captured on Monday and returned to the jail. He was discovered near Ravenna, in a woods where he had made a fire, the smoke of which was seen by an old man who went too see what it meant, and there saw and recognized Porter, having known him at a former time. He thereupon went and procured an officer. They found him fast asleep and succeeded in handcuffing him, without breaking his slumber.

Hymenial.

An interesting event occurred last evening—one full of interest to the parties immediately interested and their numerous friends who were present on the occasion. Mr. John B. Stewart, long, well and favorably known as the Superintendent of Telegraph on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was joined in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Lucy B. Shepard, a most estimable lady of this city. After the performance of the ceremony, by Rev. Mr. Butts, the happy pair started on an extended tour of the Eastern States, to be gone several weeks. The high contracting parties have the wishes of their numerous friends and acquaintances that their journey through life may be over a smooth road, and that their path be ever strewn with roses, and that their fondest anticipations may be realized.

District Conference.

Last evening the opening session of the South Pittsburgh M. E. District Conference was held in the Bingham street church (South Side,) where a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Huston. There was a goodly attendance of members of the conference, both ministerial and lay, and the conference promises to be an interesting one. The sermon occupied last evening's session exclusively. To-day the business programme will be taken up as follows:

9 A. M.—Devotional exercises, Joseph Hollingshead. Appointment of Committees. State of the District. Report of Presiding Elder. Financial and spiritual state of our Charges. Report of Pastors.

2 P. M.—Devotional exercises, James Kennedy. How can we best promote the spiritual and financial interests of the District G. W. Orange. Report of Local Preachers. How can we best organize and utilize our Local Ministry? John Brashears, Robert J. White.

7 P. M., Preaching, Resin B. Mansell.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

The Effect of Walking the Track.

Last evening about six o'clock, as the Chicago express east, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was nearing Emsworth station, a man who was walking the track, was struck by the engine and hurled some twenty feet and instantly killed. The body of the unfortunate victim was picked up and placed upon the train, carried to Allegheny, left at an undertaker's establishment and the Coroner notified, and an inquest will be held to-day. The name of the man or where he belongs, the reporter was unable to ascertain.

ALLEGHENY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A New Company Organized.

Last evening the Allegheny Committee on Fire Engines held a regular meeting, and approved the pay roll for the past month, amounting to $2,600 63, and sundry bills of minor importance. The new hose carriage for the Ninth ward, was accepted from the builders, Messrs Knoch & Lang, and the bill ordered to be paid. The contract for bedsteads for the new engine house in the Ninth ward was awarded to Zincand & Andregg, and for bedding and mattresses to P. Olderman. The following were appointed as members of the new company: Foreman, C. F. Jones; hosemen, William Leslie, Daniel Early, Patrick Howard and Benj. Austin.

FLYING FUENITURE.

An Unromfortable Moving Episode.

Last evening, about five o'clock, as a man named John H. Short was driving along Union avenue, Allegheny, with a load of furniture, some boys, viciously inclined, threw stones at the passing team, and one of the missiles struck one of the animals, and they both became frightened and ran away. The horses had run but a short distance when the wagon collided with a post, and Mr. Short, amid a shower of furniture, was precipitated to the street. There was a great run in company with Mr. Short on the wagon at the time. He tried to catch the lines, but was unsuccessful, so he jumped on one of the horse's back and caught hold of the bridle, when he was thrown off, but he stuck to the reins and succeeded in stopping the team. The men were somewhat badly bruised, and some of the furniture will make first-class kindling wood. No further damage was done, though the runaway was very exciting.

SMOTHERED IN A MINE.

An Accident in the Thirteenth Ward.

About noon yesterday a boy named William Warnock, aged sixteen years, a native of Ireland, met with his death in an old coal mine on Kirkpatrick street, in the Thirteenth ward. The boy, in company with a lad named Haney, went into this old mine, from which, it seems, any one could get coal, that would. These two boys had gone in, but a short time after entering a portion of the overhanging embankment fell, burying them. A man named Holmes and Haney's father stood by, when a boy came running over and told them Haney's boy was buried in the coal mine. Old man Haney hastened thither, and he, too, was buried by another fall of earth. The lad Warnock, however, was smothered to death before assistance could reach him, but the other two were rescued without injury. Coroner West held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered, and the jury recommended that the authorities have the place fenced in, for as it was now any one could enter it, and accidents were liable to happen there at any time.

A FALL OF FIFTY FEET.

An Old Man Killed by Being Precipitated Over a Precipice—Inquest.

Patrick Rogers, an old man, about seventy years of age, fell a distance of fifty feet, on Monday evening, over a stone quarry embankment, in Pages' Hollow, at the head of Twentieth street, on the South Side. A number of men in that vicinity heard the fall, and going to the spot found the old man lying among the stones at the foot of the precipice. A stretcher was obtained and he was taken to his home on the Brownsville turnpike, Drs. Patton and Palmer being summoned to attend to his wounds. As no one saw how the accident occurred, the surgeons think that Rodgers struck on the head and shoulders, as the scalp was torn off almost completely. The man was said to have been under the influence of liquor at the time. He lingered till about five o'clock Tuesday morning, when death intervened. He became conscious shortly after the accident, and remained so until he died. Rodgers was a married man, and leaves a family of grown-up children. He resided on the Brownsville road, a few miles from the city. He was on his way home, and it is supposed that the rickety fence guarding the quarry gave way, and he was precipitated over the precipice. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death and recommended that a fence be constructed by the road authorities at such dangerous places, in order to prevent repetitions of such an accident.

THE BOND FIGHT.

Conclusion of the Argument Before Register Gray.

Yesterday afternoon the argument in the Clark-McCully Bond of Friendship was concluded before Register Gray with the address of Mr. Acheson, counsel for Mr. Clark. There was a select audience in attendance, who gave the closest attention to the remarks of counsel which were extended over an hour.

Mr. Acheson first reviewed the law in the case and cited a number of authorities in reference to testamentary papers, his argument being that the bond under discussion contained all the necessary ingredients of a testament. He then reviewed the testimony as to the genuiness of the signature, and after comparing the evidence of each of the principal witnesses on both sides, said that as some of them did identify the signature, and as no one positively said it was not, the preponderance of proof was in favor of the genuiness of the writing. He (the counsel) would be content to submit it to the decision of a jury of experts in the land. Further, the counsel referred to the question of the probability of such a bequest being made and called attention to the fact that it was not giving away $75,000 during McCully's life, but was simply taking it out of his vast estate at his death. It was not an immediate, but a future gift. That the friendship between the men warranted tals, was evident from the fact that McCully had freely indorsed notes for Clark, that he had been bondsman for Clark, in three bonds of $25,000, $20,000 and $20,000 each respectively, and that he had always interested himself in Clark's success and had advised him on all occasions. Hence it was not only probable but quite natural that he should desire to make his friend comfortable in a pecuniary way, after he (McCully) died—in case he passed away first. The counsel finally argued from the testimony that as it appeared that McCully had transacted legal business on the day the bond was given, had signed acceptances and in all things indicated that he was thoroughly cognizant of his business interests, the presumption was, he knew what he was doing when he signed the "bond of friendship."

At the conclusion of Mr. Acheson's remarks the Register took the papers and reported his decision.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[Full Bench—Chief Justice Read presiding.]

A BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In re application of Wm. C. Barr for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania, *certiorari* by John Barr, opposing creditor. Argued by W. W. Thompson, Esq., for plaintiff in error and A. M. Brown contra. Plaintiff recovered $816 from the defendant, being one-half the amount bequeathed him by his mother, and subsequently the defendant filed a petition in bankruptcy, which is still pending in the United States District Court, and in his schedule of debts accompanying, he omitted the debt of the plaintiff. He afterwards presented his petition in the lower court for discharge under the insolvent laws, and his petition was granted. Plaintiff's counsel thereupon obtained a writ of *certiorari* and carried the case to the Supreme Court.

W. W. Morris et al. vs. Thomas I. Wilson et al. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Robert Pollock for plaintiff in error, and by A. M. Brown, Esq., contra. This was a case of ejectment for the undeeded seven-eighths interest in a tract of land in Penn township.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Robert B. Scott, of Butler county, on motion of Hon. S. A. Purviance, was duly admited and qualified to practice in this Court.

AN UNPROFITABLE PARTNERSHIP.

Lewis G. Cole, W. W. Cole and Mary A. Cole, plaintiffs in error, vs. T. W. Lacock, by his father and next friend Hamilton Lacock. Argued by Rogers and Pollock for plaintiffs in error.

In October, 1871, Lewis G. Cole, one of the plaintiffs in error, entered into partnership in the retail grocery business with T. W. Lacock, the defendant in error. They carried on the business about nine months in Allegheny City. Cole advanced about $2,200, and Lacock advanced about $2,100, including fixtures, good will, &c., at his own estimation of value. Lacock attended to the financial matters, and Cole acted as salesman, returning the money to the drawer as received by him. At the time of the dissolution, Cole had the books put into the hands of an accountant (D. L. Smith) for settlement. He made a balance sheet, showing that the entire capital invested, and profits, and also a considerable sum in addition thereto had been lost. This loss occurred during the nine months. T. W. Lacock afterwards put the book in the hands of his brother (also an accountant), who made a balance sheet, showing that the firm had made $1,700, besides the capital invested and profits. On July 26, 1872, the copartners executed and delivered to each other bonds indemnifying each other against one-half of the loss that the firm may have suffered. On October 26, 1872, Lacock brought suit on the bond executed to him by Cole and sureties, a copy of which was filed, showing no revenue stamp. On the trial of the case in the Court below, plaintiffs offered in evidence the original bond, which showed that it was not stamped until the 22d day of January, 1873. Defendants objected because it was not stamped according to law. The Court overruled the objection and sealed a bill for defendants. The ruling is assigned for error by defendants.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sloan.]

The jury in the case of Joseph Herrod, indicted and tried for burning the warehouse of David W. Hunsman, in Allegheny, found a verdict of guilty of incendiaring, and directed the county to pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lee Wilkinson, charged with felonious assault upon David Provence, the jury found him not guilty of the felonious assault, but guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding. The defendant was remanded for sentence.

In the case of Sarah A. Rodgers vs. Fannie Holland, indicted for assault and battery, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

In the case of Henry Ruth, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Anna Smith, a *nolle prosequi* by the District Attorney, on the payment of the costs by the defendant, and on his giving bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed as to John Miller, indicted on oath of George W. Luther, for selling liquor to minors, he having pleaded to core *tendere* to another indictment containing a similar charge. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, and to stand committed for a period of thirty days.

Lawrence Reed indicted for assault and battery upon Caroline Crosson was tried and found guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

In the case of George Fry, indicted for selling liquor against request, it appeared to the Court that the prosecutor was not given a written notice, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed in payment of the costs by the defendant.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Daut indicted on oath of Joseph P. McCarr, for the larceny of a cradle worth five dollars, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

John M. Hallett was next placed on trial on a charge of false pretense. The accused is charged with representating to Contractor Warner that he had served subpœnas upon certain witnesses on a trial, when it afterward appeared that he had not served such subpœnas. The accused is a constable, having his headquarters at Elizabeth. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wm. Laycock,	Wm. Staveley,
Albert Steele,	Geo. Petrie,
Michael Crouln,	Wm. Reardon,
Julius Steiner,	Charles Wenzel,
Jessie Walton,	Thomas Hughes,
Patrick Moran,	C. Brown,
Lorenzo Mesorth,	Elijah Hall,
Daniel Voltz,	Robert Long,
James Corcoran,	Samuel F. Long,
Lawrence Gilson et al.	James Brown et al.
Geo. Sevenths,	Conrad Conrody,
Geo. Peters,	Wm. Wayman,
Geo. Emerick et al.	Wm. Chadwick et al.
John Folker,	Chris. Heleures.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.]

In the case of Thomas Ryan vs. C. Howard, an act of trover and conversion, the jury found for the defendant.

In the case of H. H. Parke vs. John Rush, an action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff for $107,04.

Proceedings in the case of P. S. Devlin vs. C. Hoevesler had been disposed until the rule taken is disposed of.

The cases of Charles vs. King et al, reported yesterday, are still on trial. Sci fas on mechanic's liens.

The case of Bridges vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company is about to be submitted to the jury.

Trial List for To-day.

Cooke vs. King.
Huckenstine vs. Noll.
Same vs. Hardtmeyer.
Com. for use vs. Bell et al.
Weber vs. Indiana township.
McKee & Bro. vs. Tomer et al.
Hopper vs. Blaney et al.
Swaine & Dixon vs. Trustees of St. Clair congregation.
Dawson vs. Munder.
McGill admin. vs. Small.
Feidner for use vs. Bellett.
McClung vs. Schelling et al.
Tiernan for use vs. Tschude.
Carlin vs. Lewis et al.

District Court.

[Before Judge Hampton.]

In the case of Tinberg vs. Adolphus, the motion for a new trial was overruled.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge Bradford.]

In the case of Joseph Mardis, indicted for passing counterfeit money, which was taken up Monday, on motion of the United States Attorney, Mr. Swoope, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on the first and second counts of the indictment, charging the defendant with passing counterfeit money, and on the third count, charging him with having the bogus article in his possession, he was convicted. A witness in the case, arrested on an attachment, was fined $20 and costs by Judge Bradford.

Henry Hansman and Geo. Gussengen, brewers, carrying on the business without payment of the special tax, were tried and found guilty.

John Mardis, uncle to Joseph, was then placed on trial for passing the "queer." Mr. Swoope appears for the United States, and Messrs. Gibson & Weir and Coyle for the defense. The case is on trial.

The public bankruptcy branch of this Court a rule was granted on Messrs. Blackmore & Nelson, to show cause why the petition of E. House, asking for their adjudication in bankruptcy should not be granted. The rule was made returnable on the 17th inst. A motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain certain execution creditors of the firm from proceeding with the sale of the property, was also made, F. M. Magee, Esq., appearing on behalf of the petitioning creditor. The decision was reserved.

TEMPERANCE.

Address to the Members of the Presbyterian Church.

We have received the full printed text of the address issued by the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh to the members of the churches within its bounds, upon the subject of Temperance. A very clear synopsis of the paper appeared in these columns October 26th, at the time of the meeting of Synod but those to whom it was addressed will and it profitable to give the entire report a careful perusal, as it appears in the columns of the *Presbyterian Banner*. The address is an exceedingly able and interesting presentation of the important subject, of which it treats, and contains, in compact form, the very strongest arguments in favor of the Temperance principle. The matter is considered in a philosophical, hygienic, pecuniary, social and religious aspect, and an array of facts presented that deserves the careful consideration of every reflective mind. At such a time as this, when temperance is engaging such general attention from all classes, whether in or out of the Church, the address comes in most opportunely and cannot fail to do great good in the direction aimed at.

AN OPEN SWITCH.

A Narrow Escape—Engine and Tender Wrecked on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad—Two Men Hurt.

An accident, that might have resulted very disastrously, occurred yesterday morning at Sharpsville, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, about eighty miles from Pittsburgh. As the express train west, was passing that point, about ten o'clock yesterday morning, it encountered an open switch. The engine and tender were thrown from the track, and the engine was upset and badly wrecked, but as the train was going slow at the time, fortunately, none of the other coaches went from the track and no passengers were injured. The fireman, named Shearer, was thrown from the tender and badly bruised. The engineer, named Orison, stuck to his engine, and, with his hand on the throttle valve, was found in the cab, badly, but not dangerously, cut about the head. The fireman and engineer both had a narrow escape, and through the engineer's foresight a terrible accident was prevented.

Special Attractions in Furs
At Graham & McGregor's,
46 Federal street, Allegheny,
one square below railroad depots.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

A Cool Reception for the Board of Control—The Monthly Meeting Last Night—New Teachers Reported—The New Rules for the Teachers—The Finances—Attendance—Ninth Ward Schools—Providing for the City Superintendent.

Last night was the evening for the regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers. For once the usually efficient and vivacious janitor was "caught napping," and the members of the Board, previous to the regular commencement of business, enjoyed a little pleasant exercise in lighting the gas, kindling a fire, dusting desks, and other employments of an invigorating character calculated to give them a practical appreciation of the services of the venerable attendant who has the room in charge.

About eight o'clock the Board got into working order, with President King presiding, and Secretary Benney behind his official desk.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Prof. L. H. Eaton.

City Superintendent Davis was present and occupied a seat inside the railings.

The roll being called, it appeared that there were but thirty-one members present—lacking three of a quorum. The Secretary scouted around the city building and recruited two additional members, and it was decided to read the minutes, in the hope that after they were disposed of, the remaining member necessary to enable the Board to go on with business would make his appearance, a hope which was happily realized.

NEW TEACHERS.

Mr. Trimble reported the election of Miss Maggie Boggs, in the Sixth ward, in the place of Mr. Hamilton, resigned to engage in Conveying.

Mr. Hays reported the election of Miss Agnes Ellis in the Primary Department, Ninth ward. Approved.

Mr. Smith, of the Third ward, reported that they were entitled to one more teacher in the Primary Department. The Board was authorized to elect an additional teacher.

Mr. Lea, from the Fifth ward, said they were entitled to two more teachers, but only asked for one at present. They were authorized to elect one teacher in the Primary Department.

THE POWERS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Walton, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, reported that their meeting was called for Friday evening, but was a failure. He therefore moved that the resolution of Mr. Matthews referred to them in reference to the duties and powers of a committee to tender a report, be taken up and disposed of by the Board. The motion was carried.

Mr. Matthews then moved the adoption of the resolution.

The matter was discussed by Messrs. Matthews, Donaldson, Smith and Walton. The general objection to the proposed change was that it would give power to even one or two members of a committee to make a report, and thus might open a road to irregularities, if not corruption, though Mr. Smith put it, the present Board would never likely lay itself open to any charge of that kind, it was well to remember that others might take the place of present controllers, and one could foretell what might happen in that event.

Mr. Matthews stated that in Philadelphia, where the committees of the Educational Board consisted of twenty-nine members each, five meetings a month were held.

Mr. Smith—"I'm glad the gentleman has mentioned Philadelphia, for if there ever was a sinkhole of corruption it is in that city."

The Chair called the speaker to order.

The yeas and nays were then taken.

The second resolution giving the Chairman of the Committee the right of casting his vote, in case of a tie, was adopted.

REVISING THE CODE.

Mr. Mathews presented a lengthy report from the Committee on Retrenchment, establishing the grades in the schools—also a revised code defining the Superintendent to introduce the course of studies and the grades as soon as possible, and a resolution authorizing the excusing of each of the female teachers on every second Friday afternoon, during which time they devise the penmanship and vocal music of the pupils. Also a resolution adopting a series of writing books. On motion the whole report was laid over for one month and ordered to be printed.

MEETINGS.

The Secretary called up the resolution changing the time for holding the meetings of the board. On motion it was laid on the table.

The Secretary presented several bills, which were ordered to be paid.

The election of Miss Musgrave as a Primary teacher in the Third ward, was reported and the election confirmed.

The pay roll of its teachers for the month of October amounting to $9,953, was approved.

FINANCE.

The Secretary presented the report of the Depositary reporting that there was a balance of $47,565 on hand, and that the interest for the month was $304. Approved.

He also reported the attendance at the schools during the past month.

OFFICE OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Mathews presented a resolution requesting the City Councils to set aside a room in the new addition to the city building for the use of the City School Superintendent. Adopted.

Mr. Hays presented a petition from the teachers of the Ninth ward, asking that the pay roll of the teachers of that ward for the month of September be approved. They state that the School Board of that ward had delayed opening their school until the first of October on account of it not being completed, but that they had held themselves in readiness to commence teaching at any time.

Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This house was densely packed last evening to witness the second performance of the Lydia Thompson troupe. They appeared in the well known burlesque of "Sinbad." Every portion of it, judging by the applause, was heartily relished. This evening the company produce "Aladdin" in which Mr. Edouin introduces some new and humorous features. On Monday Mr. John McCullough, the California tragedian, appears in "Othello." During the engagement he will also appear in the "Gladiator" and "Coriolanus" which have been left him, by will of the late Edwin Forrest.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening this house was well filled to witness the second performance of "Miss Magdalen," which will be withdrawn after this evening. The company is a good one, and Mr. Sherry deserves credit for his enterprise in bringing it together. Miss Virginia Germon and Mr. Benn are both first class artists. This afternoon and matinee at two o'clock at popular prices of admission—25 and 50 cents. Seats can be had at Hale's music store on Smithfield street.

MASONIC HALL.—Last evening Mr. Maccallister, the wizard, appeared for the first time this season, to an audience of fair size. His tricks, mysteries, and one entirely new, which he calls "Pandora's Mystery." It is a mystery—one that has to be seen to be explained, and then it is inexplicable. It is somewhat after the style of the Davenport brothers' act, only more complicated, yet neater and much better done. The Professor was ably assisted by Master Alexander Maccallister, who is certainly an adept in his line.

LIBRARY HALL.—This morning at Kleber's music store on Wood street, the ticket office opens for securing seats for the Theodore Thomas concerts, which come off on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. This is Mr. Thomas' last season of traveling with his famous orchestra, and seats no doubt will be in great demand.

WATER COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Night and Approval of the Pay Roll—Discussion Concerning a Reduction of Wages.

A regular monthly meeting of the Water Committee was held last night in Municipal Hall. While the pay roll was under consideration a discussion arose in regard to a reduction of the wages of laborers. Mr. Lloyd asked the Superintendent of the water works whether any reduction had been made in the wages of men under his control, as the wages of common laborers have been reduced in a great many places.

Mr. McCarthy said the men were being paid only $2 a day, and if that sum was reduced to $1 50 it would be impossible for them to live and keep their families. Poor men pay the taxes, and Mr. McCarthy urged no reduction in wages.

Messrs. Lloyd and Follansbee thought that the members of the committee, as sworn officers of the city, should see to its interests, for poor and rich alike, and if money could be saved by reducing wages it was their duty to take action in that direction.

Messrs. Ludman, Chalmers, Thompson and others were opposed to any reduction. Nothing in regard to the matter was done, however, except to leave it in the hands of the Superintendent of the Water Works. Mr. Lloyd said it was a matter of conscience with him to run the city machine as cheaply as possible, without regard to fear or favor, and Mr. McCarthy thought if any reduction was to be made in wages, it should commence with the boys who get from $1 to $6 per day, and not with the poor laboring men.

The pay roll of the men employed in the water department, and the running expenses of the machinery for the month of October, amounting to $9,481.43, was approved and ordered to be paid. The committee then adjourned.

JUVENILE PLUNDERERS.

Cigars and Tobacco Abstracted by Lads from a Dwelling in Cherry Alley.

Mr. L. E Spuhler, a tobacco merchant, on Liberty street, made an information on Monday evening, before Mayor Blackmore, charging a number of boys with the larceny of a quantity of cigars and tobacco from his dwelling house, on Cherry Alley. The lads were all arrested yesterday. Their names are Wm. Miller, Robert Brown, Edward Baker, George Bambaugher, Daniel Miller, Albert Bowman and Benjamin Bowman. None of them appear to be over eleven or twelve years of age. Four are colored and three white. It seems the boys have been systematically stealing from him since the 18th of October. He has lost altogether thirty-one boxes of cigars, a quantity of tobacco and a lot of pipes, tubes, &c. The goods were kept in the garret of the residence, which the boys obtained access by going through the Mansion house, getting on the roof of an adjoining dwelling by pretending that they were looking for a lost ball, and then climbing in through a window. The juveniles certainly displayed a good deal of ingenuity in reaching the goods after discovering where they were located. A knife left by them in the garret was the means of their detection. It was traced to the owner, and after acknowledging that it belonged to him, he was taxed with the theft, which he confessed and then told where the property was. Part of it was found in Wallace's marble yard and part at the homes of the youngsters. All the cigars were gone except part of one box. The loss will not amount to over $75. All the lads were committed to jail for a hearing except Wm. Miller, George Bambaugher, and Edward Baker, who furnished bail.

Railroad Cape, men and boy's Dress Caps,
At Graham & McGregor's,
46 Federal street,
one square below railroad depot.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The Sixth street water main has been repaired.

....The Railroad Committee of Allegheny Councils meets this evening.

....The rail mills of the Cambria County Iron Works have resumed operations.

....Yesterday Prothonotary Ross filed his return, showing his receipts for October to have been $2,580.20.

....James N. Haines, of Canal Fulton, Ohio, was robbed in this city a day or two ago of eighty dollars and his watch and satchel.

....The dwelling of Rev. Mr. Brackenridge at Rochester, was burglariously entered on Sunday and robbed of eighty dollars in money.

....The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the pay roll, amounting to $3,558.98, for the past month.

....James Welsh was found insensible corner of Fortieth and Willow streets on Monday night. It is supposed he was thrown out of a building.

....Lawrence Barrett has recovered from his recent illness and is playing a most successful engagement at Mr. John A. Ellsler's theatre in Cleveland.

....Two coal cars belonging to the Cherry Hill mines were wrecked by the trestle giving way near the west end of the Try street tunnel last evening.

....Thomas Howard, before Deputy Mayor Nichols, charges Frederick Golscellchter and his wife with aggravated assault and battery. Warrants issued.

....Hiram Maratta a deaf man while walking on the track of the Fort Wayne railroad below Beaver station was struck by a train and killed on Saturday last.

....Roedelheim & Bing charge John Sheety with obtaining $152 worth of liquor under false pretense. Alderman Humbert has remanded the accused to jail in default of $500 bail.

....Yesterday was set for a hearing in the case of Thomas Coyne, who shot his wife, but owing to the inability of the prosecutrix to appear it was postponed until Monday next.

....Charles Nill, who was stabbed on Water street, and Napoleon Dechaine, who was shot on Third avenue, are both getting better, and the prospects of their entire recovery are very bright.

....The establishment of Adler, Rosenburg & Co., on First avenue, was robbed on Monday night of a quantity of cigars and wearing apparel. The loss will amount to about two hundred dollars.

....Last evening a man named John Stewart came into the Allegheny Mayor's office and wanted to be sent to the work house, saying he was drunk. The Mayor accommodated him with ninety days.

....John Jetley acted very disorderly at the residence of Mr. Cliffority, on Butler street, while that gentleman was out and no one but his wife was at home. Deputy Mayor Nichols has the case in charge.

....District Deputy Grand Master Edinstone, accompanied by the Grand Lodge officers of Allegheny city, and other invited guests, will pay an official visit to Scott Lodge, at Bakerstown, this evening.

....Dennis Boyle, a farmer living near Coylesville, Butler county, committed suicide by hanging, on Sunday. Hereditary insanity was the cause of the deed. He leaves a wife and several children.

....Another lamp-washer is wanted in the Oakland district. The one now on duty there wants one to help him, as he has only ten miles of ground to get over and has to carry water from private residences.

....Officer Roll, of the Allegheny police force, yesterday arrested a young man named Charles Wiggens for throwing stones down Troy Hill. In default a twenty dollar fine he was sent thirty days to the work house by Mayor Callow.

....A drunken drayman created considerable amusement y